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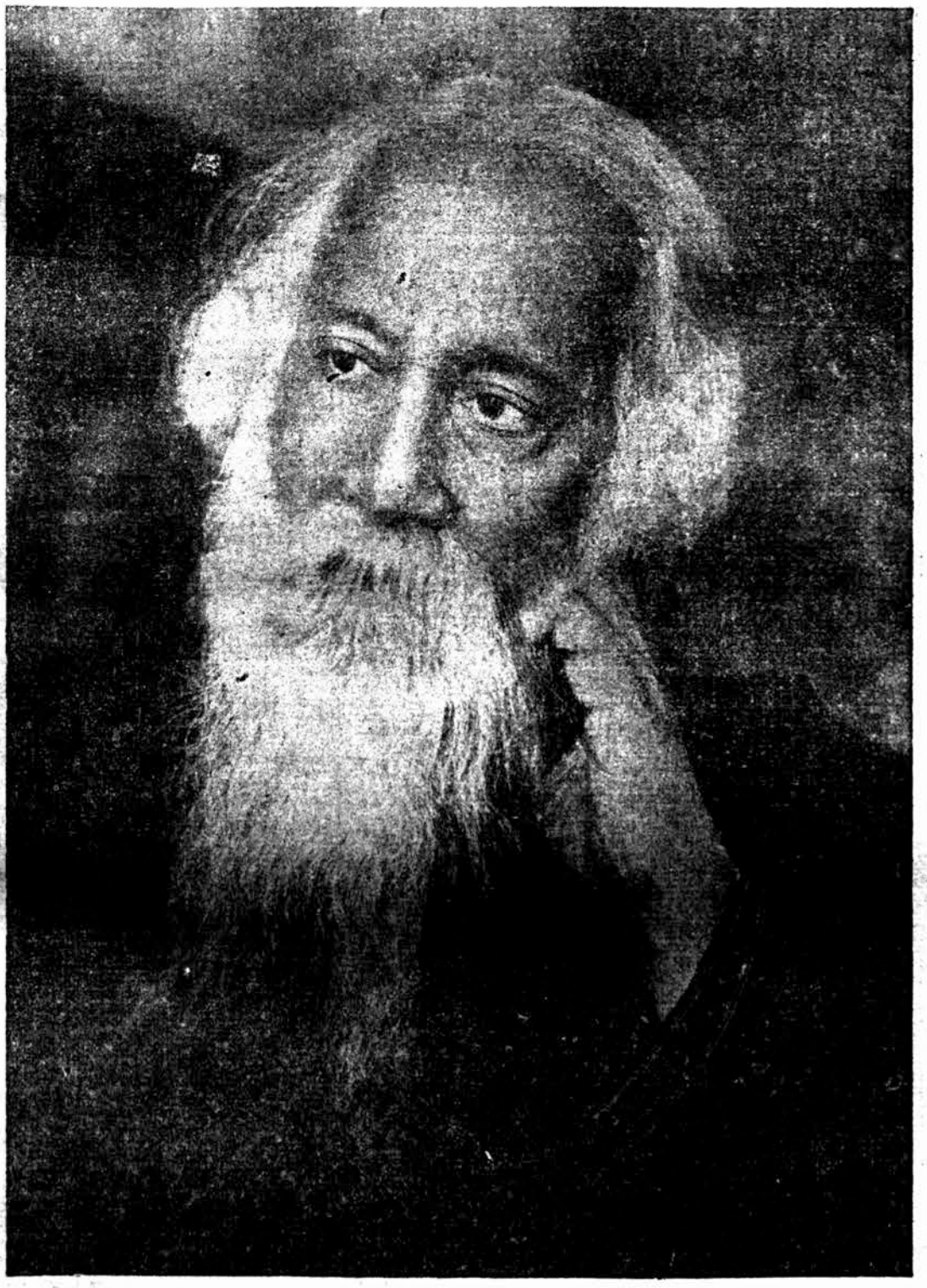
HE GAVE US THE NATIONAL ANTHEM



Rabindranath Tagore, the bard of freedom whose death anniversary falls this week

Iron Curtain During Nehru's Visit To U. S?

(SEE PAGE 7)

Tagore On The Taj Mahal

★

BY SATYA BHUSAN SEN

THE Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor, and not by Tagore, the Nobel Prize Winner. But Tagore has written a very beautiful poem on the Taj Mahal—according to some, as beautiful as Taj Mahal itself.

Man has naturally a great fascination for things of beauty. There is no end of things of beauty in Nature. There is the beauty of the sea with its fathomless depth, limitless expanse, restless appearance, rolling on for ever and for ever; the beauty of the mountain peak rising towards the sky in all its nakedness but glistening and glittering with its adornment of the eternal snows appeals to man as one of the highest conceptions of beauty. But in spite of all these, the Taj Mahal has not lost its fascination to man; for the Taj Mahal is not only a thing of beauty in itself—it has got the additional recommendation of having in it the hand of man and the association of the human heart.

The most dignified desire of the human heart is to transcend Death and to gain immortality. And during his lifetime, man's dearest wish is to identify himself with another human heart which vibrates in unison with his own. Here also Death stands out to be his greatest opponent.

Death faces man not only at the moment of his own death, but very often it appears to man as the Destroyer in the midst of his love. The helpless man finds no other alternative but to bow down before the eternally predestined decrees. It is then that man makes an attempt to establish and maintain a link with the departed dear one in imagination. This is the explanation of the tombstones, in Memoriam literature and other mementoes.

Among such mementoes, the Taj Mahal stands unrivalled: for here have been combined the fact of a tomb over a departed dear one, the imagination of a creative poet and the wealth and resources of a great empire at the zenith of its glory.

As an educated man Tagore knew about the wealth and grandeur of the Mughal Empire, as an artist he must have appreciated the art and beauty of the Taj Mahal; but as he is predominantly a poet, his heart must have vibrated mostly at the ceaseless wailing of the lover's heart that gave imagination to the Taj Mahal.

Tagore appreciated the feelings of Shah Jahan with the sympathy and warmth of a poet and has recorded the feelings of the lovelorn Emperor in his own admirable way.

Shah Jahan was as great a lover as he was an exalted emperor. So when his wife Mumtaz Mahal died, all the wealth and grandeur of the gorgeous Mughal Empire lost all its meaning to him, to him, all glory seemed to have faded from the earth and even life itself lost its charm. But after he had survived the first shock of his misfortune, he realised that man must bow in silence before the eternally predestined decrees. Then it was that he took to thinking how best to immortalise the memory of his dearest one and he conceived the idea of the Taj Mahal. His thought at that time has been poetically expressed by Tagore. The grandeur and wealth of the gorgeous Mughal court are brilliant and beautiful as the gaudy colours of the rainbow, but they are as fleeting and as unsubstantial as the rainbow again; if they are bound to vanish let them take their own course—but let the beauty and splendour of the Taj Mahal shine for ever as a drop of tear glistening on the brow of Eternity.

During the first mad moments of bereavement we are inclined to believe that our grief will neither end nor lose in intensity. But by experience, we find that with the lapse of time the pang of bereavement loses its sting, and we give ourselves up to the ever changing circumstances of the world. The Poet here compares the human heart to a boat carried along the course of a stream. The boat visits port after port and what it takes at one port it gives out at another. Likewise, it is not in man's lot to be eternally taken up by any one thing in particular, he gathers a variety of experiences and establishes a series of

(Continued on page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

Spotted MORAY EEL ATTACKING A SQUID— ALL EELS ARE BORN IN THE SARGOSSA SEA AFTER LIVING THEIR NORMAL LIVES THEY RETURN TO THIS SAME SEA, SPAWN—THEN DIE! "THANX TO MARINE STUDIOS, MARINELAND, FLA.
THE ARISTOLOCHIA LABIATA VINE BEARS FLOWERS RESEMBLING A FLOCK OF BIRDS, THEY ARE ALSO 'INSECT-EATING' PLANTS!
KISSING FISH TO BE FOUND IN THE TOP OF THE BAR AT "THE BROOK" DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA BREAK ALL TIME RECORDS FOR MARATHON OSCULATIONS!
Probably THE OLDEST WOODEN BUILDING IN THE WORLD, BUILT AROUND 700 A.D IN JAPAN, STILL STANDS, ALTHOUGH EARTHQUAKES HAVE CONSTANTLY UPHEAVED THE GROUND AROUND IT, FOR OVER 1,000 YEARS!

WEEK-END FUN

"What a beautiful sideboard. Period, of course?"

"Oh, yes, thirty-six monthly payments".

★

"Above all," the doctor argued, "you must eat more fruit, and particularly the skin of the fruit. The skin contains all the virtues and the vitamins. What, by the way, is your favourite fruit?"

The patient looked gloomy. "Coconuts," he said.

★

Miss Shapper had been with the firm twenty-five years and had risen from office girl to private secretary. The occasion was celebrated and the chief said a few words:—

"It is often stated that women gain posts not because of their ability, but because of their beauty and sex-appeal. A single glance at Miss Shapper will prove how false that statement is."

Corrected

Confronted with the sentence a naughty boy had chalked on the school wall about a teacher—"Smith is a lunatic"—two little girls, horrified, expressed their disapproval.

"Isn't that terrible?" one of them exclaimed. "What a thing to write!"

"It's awful" agreed the other. "It should be 'Mr. Smith shouldn't it?'"

★

A wealthy man was showing a friend over his new house.

"I can have my bath in my bedroom if I choose", remarked the proud man. "I just touch a button, and the bath ready filled, runs into the bedroom on those two lines. Let me show you how simple it is."

He pressed a button, whereupon the bath, filled with water, glided in—but it also contained his wife!

★

"Muriel," said Father, sternly, "did I see that young man kiss you last night?"

"I don't know whether you did or not."

"You are evading my question," snapped Father. "Did he kiss you?"

"Well, you don't think he came here to see our goldfish, do you?"

★

It had been a tiring case. The plaintiff and the defendant were both slow-witted.

"Do I understand, my man", said the Magistrate at one point, "that the defendant hurled invectives at you?"

The plaintiff scratched his head wildly. Then a look of understanding dawned in his eyes as he replied: "No, sir. To tell the truth, it was only bricks he threw at me; but what I complain about was the way he swore at me when they missed."

★

"This robbery was carried out very cleverly," said the judge.

"Come now, my lord, no flattery, please", replied the blushing prisoner.

★

A man with more wealth than culture succeeded in having his son accepted for a well-known public school. When the boy came home on holiday his father asked how he was treated.

"Oh, not so bad, Dad," said the youngster, "except that some of the masters and the boys say I'm illiterate."

"What!" shouted the father. "You'll take your birth certificate back with you next term, and show 'em different".

★

"I really can't say anything," the busy housewife told the B.B.C. inquirer "I have hardly any time to listen to the wireless."

"But have you any criticisms to make of the items you do listen to?" he asked.

"No."

"You do not feel they could be improved in any way?"

"No."

"Could you tell me what you do listen to?"

"Chiefly the time-signals."

Proof

Falling off a small step-ladder and hurting herself, a maid sued her mistress for damages. The plaintiff's prize exhibit, the ladder itself, was on show, and she alleged it was rickety and unsafe. Counsel for the maid's employer was seeking to prove that the ladder was sound. To make his point, he climbed it and stood on top, and then he jumped on the ladder. It fell to pieces under him.

The counsel picked himself up. "You see, members of the jury," he said quietly, "you see how solidly that step-ladder was built. I weigh nearly twelve stone and I had to jump on it with all my weight to break it."

He won his case.

MOST HYPNOTIC EYES

Among the most hypnotic eyes in America are those of boxer Joe Louis, retired world heavyweight champion, according to investigations made by the U.S. Hypnotists' Institute.

Joe's eyes suggest "smouldering physical passions," it is declared. Commenting on the eyes of various other people, they say that those of John Lewis, the labour leader, are "ruthless, optic weapons." The eyes of Joan Caulfield, the film star, reveal "complete surrender motivated by a delightful naivete which produces a hypnotic blockade against 'wolves.'"

The Money In Writing

★

BY PETER NORTHEND

IS there money in this business of writing? The answer is obviously 'yes', with reservations. How have the big names in authorship fared financially?

Shakespeare made only some £30 a year from his plays, earning his living as an actor. Milton got £10 for "Paradise Lost", and we know that Virgil was once paid 1,000 esterces, or £8.10.0d., by the Emperor Augustus for a poem praising his dead young son.

But the real money in writing did not come until much later, when the spread of education and consequently of reading and printed books, brought professional authors into the big-earning groups.

The highest fortune so far left by an author was that of Victor Hugo—£300,000. The next largest was Sir James Barrie's of £250,000. Dickens left a fortune of £93,000 and Arnold Bennett one of £40,000. Yet the actual fortunes left by authors are not always a guide to their earnings. Edgar Wallace made over £70,000 a year from his detective novels, though he died almost broke. It was Edgar Wallace, too, who in his early days once offered his book "The Four Just Men" to a publisher for £5, yet it sold over four million copies and made him a vast sum, and is still selling.

Emil Zola, the great French novelist, who once roamed the streets of Paris with a story in his pocket looking for a publisher, made an income of £15,000 a year in his heyday. Sir Walter Scott cleared something like £12,000 annually. Rduyard Kipling's "Jungle Books" alone brought him in over £10,000 a year, once they became well-known. Small wonder he was able to leave £155,000 when he died.

Lloyd George earned some £100,000 from his War Memoirs, but those of Winston Churchill, when they are finally completed, will have made a far larger total, it can safely be assumed.

The sums which individual books or works make afford another interesting aspect of the money in authorship. Huge received about £16,000 for "Less Miseorables", Lord Beaconsfield £12,000 for "Endymion", and George Eliot £10,000 for her novel "Romola".

In more recent times, "Gone With the Wind" made lucky authoress Margaret Mitchell £50,000, of which £10,000 was for the film rights alone. Sax Rohmer, author of the famous Dr. Fu Manchu stories, has earned more than £150,000 out of that character alone.

Barrie was paid £400 for every thousand words of "Little Minister", or eight shillings a word. Alphonse Daudet earned £40,000 for his world famous novel "Sappho", and Kipling was once paid £200 for a short poem by an American magazine, a high rate per word. Ernest Hemingway is said to make £30,000 from one U.S. Magazine alone, but of course, as with all present day writers, taxation reduces such earnings tremendously.

Westerns made the immortal Zane Grey a steady £50,000 a year. C.S. Forester, originator of the well-known and deservedly popular "Captain Hornblower" books, currently receives some £50,000 a year for his work. Bernard Shaw and Somerset Maugham are probably among the highest-paid authors of today, but they wisely refrain from divulging their literary incomes. Authors like J. B. Priestly, Ernest Hemingway and Noel Coward are likely runners-up. Coward made over £80,000 from the film and stage rights of "Blithe Spirit", and another contemporary playwright who earns vast sums is Terence Rattigan. He was paid £50,000 for the film rights of "The Winslow Boy", and has, it is believed, made more from subsequent plays. Film right payments of from £10,000-£100,000 or more swell the fortunate author's income enormously, and quite substantial sums are frequently paid to novelists by alert film companies merely for the option on one of their books. A film may, or may not, eventually be made out of it, but the author profits either way. F.L. Green (of "Odd Man Out" fame), and Graham Greene both makelidy sums from first writing novels and stories and then selling them to film companies.

But all this affluence is seldom

(Continued on page 31)

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CRICKET CARAVAN-VII

By Keith Miller And R. S. Whitingdon

LINDWALL & CARMODY

TWENTY-EIGHT and unmarried, Australian fast bowler Ray Lindwall spends his spare time golfing and surfing. He has lived in Hurstville, Sydney, nearly all his life. The renowned Bill O'Reilly lived in the same street during the years of his greatest triumphs.

Had Lindwall not lived a few houses down the street from Australia's great slow bowler, he might never have become the world's finest fast bowler since Harold Larwood. When O'Reilly was Australia's best bowling answer to bodyline in 1932, a nine-year-old Lindwall's "fast" bowling was denting deep depressions in Hursville kerosene tins outside O'Reilly's front gate.

Well-established residents of Hudson Street will tell you how Ray, his elder brother Jack and the other youngsters of the neighbourhood waited anxiously every weekday afternoon for Bill O'Reilly to turn the corner on his homeward way from work. It was no coincidence, they say, that Ray always began his bowling run exactly as O'Reilly drew level on the footpath.

"Bill always used to go past whistling, as if he never knew we existed, and we were much too frightened to speak to him," say Ray.

Bill O'Reilly's version of the story is different.

"I'll never forget the sight of the wiry little youngster with the long run-up. The last thing I dreamt of those days, though, was that within fifteen years I should be sitting in the Press Box at Lord's writing about his bowling.

Ray's First Job

Ray's first job on leaving school was in a steel works, but he soon left because he kept getting bits of steel in his eyes. After studying accountancy for a time, he joined the army in 1942, set off for New Guinea, served at Bougainville and Lae and on Emirau Island (opposite the Admiralty Islands) for three years. When cricket was resumed in Australia after the war, batsmen soon discovered they had a genuine fast bowler to deal with. Players who had contended with Ernie McCormick, "Gubby" Allen, Farnes and "Bull."

Alexander found Lindwall a different and more difficult problem. Ray's occasional bouncers never flew harmlessly over their heads, but rose disconcertingly straight for their Adam's apples. It was impossible to stand with the studied nonchalance of a Sutcliffe and serenely watch the ball sail by. You had to dodge, or duck, or hook. Nor did Lindwall have to fling the ball down at his boots to make it bump. Like Larwood he could lift the ball shoulder-high without warning from a goodish length.

Ray would rather play at Sydney Cricket Ground than at Lord's. "Perhaps it's because history (even of cricket) has never been one of my strongest points," he smiled.

The most beautiful sights he saw in England, he said, were Princess Margaret, the Derbyshire Hills and Denis Compton's centre stump cartwheeling towards Don Tallon. He agreed with Jack Kramer that Princess Margaret's photographs rarely did her full justice.

Other Accomplishments

Lindwall's other sporting accomplishments are considerable success at Rugby League football and tennis. At Rugby League, which he gave up for his cricket, he represented New South Wales against the Army, and the Army against New South Wales. At tennis he once deputised for Australian Davis Cup star John Bromwich in an A—grade district semi-final in Sydney. Ray and his partner won the semi-final in four sets and Bromwich recovered in time to replace Ray and win the final. Ray's closest friend, oddly enough, is a tennis player, who hates the very name of cricket.

R. Lindwall

In a far too exclusive band of cricketers is ex-R.A.F. and now Western Australian captain, Keith Carmody. He is numbered among those who still insist on playing cricket as a game, not as a war of nerves.

In the eyes of this pupil and discipline of the great McCabe, rashness is a cardinal virtue. When he spurts into action, even the stouter-hearted angels are left dallying at the post. Dash and daring characterise most of Carmody's batting and much of his captaincy.

Carmody spent several years as a Sunderland and Beaufighter pilot covering the sea approaches to Great Britain. He was shot down when attacking four ships off the Hook of Holland, spent twenty-three hours in the water, was picked up by a German "R" boat. He was put in solitary confinement at Venlo and Frankfurt. He marched a hundred and fifty miles and finished up at a concentration camp near Berlin Liberated by the Russians, he was held for a month (a grim one) before crossing the Elbe to the Americans.

Small wonder that upon his return to the cricket field in England, Scotland, India and Australia in 1945, he played his full part alongside such vanishing "Mohicans" as Leary Constantine (then studying law and playing a little cricket in England), Denis Compton and Lala Amarnath in an extempore crusade to restore cricket to its originally intended perspective.

Though handicapped in his batting by those recurring lapses of concentration so common to ex-prisoners of war, Carmody played several innings reminiscent of the best and brightest that was Archie Jackson and the early Ray Robinson.

One Compensation

His transfer to Australia's sunniest and happiest city, Perth, was Carmody's one compensation. There at least he was appreciated, his ideas about cricket listened to with respect, his example gladly emulated.

This, for instance, is what one of Perth's leading sports writers thinks of the job Keith has been doing over in the west.

"Few, if any, men have achieved so much for Western Australian cricket in so short a time. Despite his own disappointments as far as international cricket is concerned, he has stuck unswervingly to his task.

"Never before in the west have school and junior cricketers had the opportunities Carmody has won for them. Never before have schoolboys been allowed to play on Saturday mornings on the same wickets that were to be used by the best batsmen in the state in the afternoon.

"Never before has anyone travelled thousands of miles through the back-blocks of the vast Australian hinterland organising junior county cricket and talking cricket as much and as often as politicians talks politics.

"Probably never before has a first-class cricketer taken the trouble to maintain a weekly progress card of the deeds of the youngsters under his charge."

Keith learned to play in the backyard with a ball on a string hanging from a peach tree. Now there are thousands of balls hanging from trees and clothes-lines in the west as a result of his lectures. One youngster has a ball hanging in the living-room. (WORLD COPYRIGHT)

NEXT WEEK: Three Cricketers From England Compton, Hutton and Edrich.

PRESS GANG

"The local rag" that's what the people call
The paper—though with kindness, not with scorn,
It has its faults, but still it doesn't pall
It's fresh each dewy eve or pearly morn.

The staff?—oh just the usual bunch of blokes
Reporters, young and eager, old and tough
Who get the "gen" about you other folks
And take, with nonchalance, the smooth and rough.

The subs?—they slash, condense, and write the heads
And slaughter copy with unholy glee,
They kill (reporters say) our stories dead.
It's mutual though, is this antipathy.

Reporters (say the subs) will overwrite
And quarts within pint pots will never go
The "scribe" to them is just a feckless wight,
The sub (so say the scribes) a "so-and-so."

The Comps?—they set the stories up in the type.
The Readers?—well they've got to read the stuff
No matter if they think it awful tripe
That needs digesting with a pinch of snuff.

Photographer, cartoonists, process men,
The stereo boys, machine room, "circulation"
The "advertisement" staff, the pushers of the pen,
Are all involved in this vast conurbation.

Telephonists, and typists and copy girls,
The men who send the pictures o'er the wire.
All do their whack, as does the chap who hurls
His van at speeds which rouse pedestrians' ire.

So many jobs, so many varied skills,
Such toil, such sweat, such strain—such language blue!
Involved in bringing out the news that thrills;
The race, the play—all this and "leaders" too!

And then—complaints, and kicks, and sometimes blame,
A public cockshy, yet I must confess,
That once you're in, you'll never quit the game,
So, gentlemen, let us toast—"The local press."

G. RONALD HARDACRE—in "Inky Way".

UPANISHADS CALLING.....

TAGORE ON FULNESS OF LIFE THROUGH LOVE AND JOY

BY SRI KUMAR ROY

IN this war-ravaged world of today, when passion and hatred have triumphed over all human values, when every nation is in the grip of an overmastering desire to have mastery over the world, Rabindranath preached a wonderful religion, the religion of truth and harmony, the religion of love and sympathy.

He was a philosopher who did not seek his deliverance outside this world and he was a mystic who looked for his God in the beauties of Nature.

He was a poet who sang of this life and felt pain in the thought of bidding farewell to the world. As a young man, enthusiastic national sentiments had surged and swelled in his bosom, but as he grew older, in spite of the great love which he bore for his country and countrymen, the philosophy of "Universal Brotherhood" possessed his mind.

Helpful Background

Rabindranath was born on a soil which was nurtured by spiritualism. India had been the peaceful abode of spiritualistic culture since the days of yore. Rabindranath's mind found its natural food in the Eastern Culture and inspired with the ideas of Upanisads and the teachings of Buddha. He was not only a follower but a preacher—preacher of the Gospel of Love and Brotherhood Rabindranath admitted this in his preface to SADHANA, where he observed: "To me the verses of the Upanisads and the teachings of Buddha have ever been things of the spirit, and, therefore, endowed with boundless vital growth; and I have used them, both in my own life and in my preaching." He was brought up in a family where texts of the Upanisads were used in daily worship; and he had before him the example of his father, "who lived his long life in the closest communion with God, while not neglecting his duties to the world, or allowing his keen interest in all human affairs to suffer any abatement."

Peace is the ultimate object of human endeavour and sages and seers had worked, suffered, even sacrificed their lives at its altar. One great life, perhaps the greatest of all in recent history, whom the nation hailed as its "Father", had sacrificed his life to the cause of peace. What 'Gurudev' had in his contemplation, Mahatmaji had sought for its realization in action Both were great in their own spheres Pandit Nehru, in his "Discovery of India" brings this contrast when he says, "Tagore was primarily the man of thought, Gandhi of concentrated and ceaseless activity. Both in their different ways had a world outlook, and both were at the same time wholly Indian. They seemed to represent different but harmonious aspects of India and to complement one another." Both of them carried the message of peace and goodwill to a world divided into antagonistic camps and confused with war and violence.

A Mystic

Tagore was a mystic and the substance of his religion was an inner experience which cannot be crystallised in any proportions about God or man, or expressed in the rites and outward observances of religious worship. "Come to my school", one can imagine him saying, "Come to my forest sanctuary and you may find in communion with nature this experience of a reality beyond knowledge." In so far as this mystical experience can be put in words, it has been described by the Poet as a sense of unity with our surroundings imparted to us by sympathy or love:

"By the process of knowledge we can never know the infinite being. But he can be known by joy, by love. For joy is knowledge in its completeness; it is knowing by our whole being. Intellect sets us apart from the things to be known, but love knows its object by fusion. Such knowledge is immediate and admits no doubt."

The fundamental unity of creation was not simply a philosophical speculation in India, it was her life-object to realise this great harmony in feeling and in action. Everything had a spiritual meaning to her. The earth, the water, and light, fruits and flowers, to her were not merely physical phenomena to be turned to use and left aside. India felt instinctively that she had to be fully alive to it and establish a conscious relation with it, not merely impelled by scientific curiosity or greed of material advantage but realising it in the spirit of sympathy, of joy and love. It cannot be explained, says the Poet; it has to be realized, and when man has done so, he sings:

"The inward and the outward has become as one sky.
The infinite and finite are united;
I am drunken with the sight of this All."

The poet in this has reached Reality which is ineffable, where all contradictions have been harmonized. For the ultimate reality is in the Person and not in the law and substance. And man must feel that if this universe is not the manifestation of a Supreme Person, then it is a "stupendous deception and perpetual insult to him."

Way Of The East

The West might believe in the soul of man, but she does not really believe that the universe has a soul. Yet this was the belief of the East, and the whole mental contribution of the East to mankind was filled with this idea. To us the most important thing was the Universal Soul for which the Eastern sages sat in meditation, and Eastern artists have joined them in artistic realisation. The poetic utterances in GITANJALI run as follows:

"The same stream of life that runs through my veins night and day runs through the world and dances in rhythmic measures."

In this realisation of the rhythmic throb of the soul-life of the universe consists the freedom of the soul. In his SADHANA the poet said: "When a man feels the rhythmic throb of the soul-life of the whole world in his own soul then is he free."

To achieve this sense of vision into the cosmos we must break down those barriers of selfish individual interests and desires which separate us from our neighbours and from the rest of Nature.

"Man's abiding happiness is not in getting anything but in giving himself up to what is greater than himself, to ideas which are larger than his individual life, the idea of his country, of humanity, or God. They make it easier for him to part with all that he has, not exceeding his life. His existence is miserable and sordid till he finds some great idea which can truly claim his all, which can release him from all attachment to his belongings. Buddha and Jesus and all our great prophets represent such great ideas. They hold before us opportunities of surrendering our all. When they bring forth their divine alms-bowl, we feel we cannot help giving and we find that in giving is our truest joy and liberation, for it is uniting ourselves to that extent with the infinite."

I have quoted this passage at some length, because it shows that Tagore was not a quietest like the anchorites and hermits who have turned their backs on the world, but one who linked the achievement of mystical vision with the active service of our fellow men.

Philosophy Of Joy

The man of science knows, in one aspect, that the world is not merely what it appears to be to our senses. Likewise, the man who has his spiritual eyes open knows that the ultimate truth about earth and water lie in our apprehension of the Eternal Will, which works in time and takes shape in the forces we realise under those aspects. This is not merely knowledge as science is but it is a perception of the soul by the soul. This does not lead us to power as knowledge does, but gives us joy, 'ananda', which is the producer of the union of the kindred things. "Joy is the ultimate reality from which all things are born." "Anandadeva Khalvimani Bhutani Jayante,"—so also the Poet sang in his GITANJALI:

"When the creation was new and all the stars shone in their first splendour, the gods held their assembly in the sky and sang, 'Oh! the picture of perfection, the joy unalloyed!"

"Anandarupamamritam Yad Vibhati." His manifestation in creation is out of joy, the joy which was without form, must create, must translate itself into forms, like the joy of the singer expressed in the form of a song, that of the poet in the form of the poem. "Verily from the everlasting joy are born all creatures, by joy they are sustained, towards joy they move and into joy they enter."

And Of Love

Joy and love are identical. Love is the other name of joy. God is love, love is the ultimate meaning of everything around us. And Rabindranath pointed it to us: "It is not a mere sentiment, it is truth; it is joy

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Richest Man In The World

FROM OIL KUWAIT SHEIK EARNS £10,000 A DAY

By K. FRANK FELDMAN

"THE fate of three continents depends upon the Middle East oil supplies," declared the head of the Near East Department of the U. S. Foreign Office in a statement recently. "Sombre enough," the British motorist may say, "but how does that affect me?"

Much has been written and said of the riches piling into King Ibn Saud coffers as a result of spouting pipe lines emanating from the arid wastes of Saudi Arabia.

Oil facts are rare from that country, and even more scarce from the tiny Moslem State of Kuwait, which today holds a key position in the oil network feeding the Western Hemisphere.

From a land of inhospitable dunes, Kuwait has been turned into a state of luxurious opulence.

The Sheik and supreme ruler, 55-year-old Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Subha, is reliably said to be accumulating a daily tax-free income of £10,000 without having to stir a finger.

The last ruler, Sir Ahmed Al-Jabier Al-Subah, was knighted for his services to Britain in World War I. A generous sovereign, he was very popular among the Kuwaiti, who used to like chatting about the 37 beauties in Sir Ahmed's harem.

New Era

Kuwait's era of prosperity began in 1934 when a number of geologists toured the country in search of oil. Although production has now been running at high pressure for 12 years, the reserves are still reckoned to exceed 600 million barrels.

Thus, with typical Arab self-confidence, the people harbour no fear for the future.

The first oil well began its output in 1938, and immediately yielded more than 4,000 barrels daily. This was after the Sheikh had resolved to permit the establishment of a joint British-American company which had contracted to pay him 90 cents per ton —a business deal which the Kuwaiti and their present ruler have had no reason to regret.

By the end of the last war a number of other wells had been drilled and opened for production. News of this apparently disturbs Russian experts, who have been faced with a slump in output at Baku and Ploesti. To replenish petrol stocks the Soviet Union is being searched for potential shale mines.

With the blueprints of new pipelines already in technicians hands the Kuwait oil specialists hope to step up the flow to West European countries.

So they hope to offset the increasing demand in the United States, thus precluding any additional exports from across the Atlantic. Middle East oil production will have to be boosted to 1,500,000 barrels per day by the end of next year

Old And New

Kuwait is a curious land of contrasts. The newest and most luxurious limousines can be heard hooting their way through ancient passages around which cluster the inhabitants torn between ancient traditions preached by Mohammed the Prophet, and modern customs flooded into the isolated State by American "invaders."

It is no rare sight to spot a citizen of Kuwait carrying a chain of prayer beads in one hand while the other firmly grips an ultra-modern battery radio set.

His neighbour may be swinging a black goatskin filled with water, a rare commodity in the country, since all of it has to be imported from Fao by sailing vessels—the last armada of its kind in the world.

Where else will one find a country without newspapers and yet crowded with merchants who know the exact market value of an article in far-off India?

Kuwait's security force is limited to a black bodyguard who see to it that the numerous visitors do not stray, unwittingly or otherwise, into the harem.

For the public's safety there is a small police formation, and shop guards who keep watch on the stores during darkness. Few are seen carrying arms

The rulers of the country have tried to keep their territory isolated, and perhaps this was the reason for the Sheikh's refusal to make the capital the terminal of the Bagdad railway line

Instead it has expanded into a thriving trade centre connected with the outside world through the Persian Gulf, the home of Kuwaiti sailors for centuries.

The Sheik's duties are mainly confined to his people. The oil production is of little concern and he need not worry. The money rolls in as fast as the supplies pour out.

K. N.

Emperor Of The Bovine World

THRILLS AND RISKS OF BISON-SHOOTING

By M. K. Maitra

HAVING been offered an appointment in the Forest Department, I accepted the same and entered upon my duties. From that date I had constant opportunities when on inspection duty in the forests of enjoying my favourite sport.

In writing this, I have given a brief description of bison, one of the principal game animals falling within the category of my own experience. A few incidents in bison-shooting have also been incorporated. First, I was very hasty as a result of which game animals used to get off scotfree and made me scratch my head. But after a year or so, I learnt to keep cool in moments of peril and to do always the right thing at the right moment, often with no time for deliberation.

Emperor

The Indian bison (Gavaeus Gaurus) may well be described as the emperor of all the bovine tribe in the world. It has not learnt to yield in activity and symmetry of form. A grown-up bull-bison is black with yellow-and-dirty-white coloured stockings. They do not like the idea of being disturbed by men and many places in the hills, in which they used to be numerous, are now deserted owing to the opening up of tea and coffee estates. They are great travellers and wander over immense areas. Bison do not like coarse grass and they move to that locality where it is springing. No hills appear too steep for them; on the contrary, they can gallop down abruptly. Bison are found throughout the large primeval forest tracts, in hill ranges of great altitude and in flat forests at low elevations.

Bison are very fond of salt and in the habit of resorting to any place where salt earth may be exposed in the vicinity.

The dorsal ridge which rises between the shoulders and terminates over the loins is a striking feature in the Indian bison. When close to a bison, a strong odour as of the domestic cow is often apparent.

Ideal Time

I consider the beginning of the south-west monsoon as the ideal time for bison-shooting. The grass then is short and of a vivid emerald hue. The ground being soft, tracking is easy, while frequent rains usually render it practicable to judge correctly the length of time which has elapsed since any track which may be found was made. I have shot a bison with a 4-Bore, an 8-Bore, a .500 Express and a .577 Express. I consider .577 with a charge of 6½ drachms of powder as the best weapon for the sport, the bullets used being solid. In very dense cover, however, in which following up a wounded bison is a dangerous work, I should prefer the 4-Bore as it has great knocking down power and a bison hit accurately with it either drops at once or stands helpless. An 8-Bore is also a capital weapon for bison shooting and I have shot one or two with this Bore, though I have also hit and lost a good number with it.

A shot high up through the loins of bison thus perforating the liver, is a certain one, but is not so rapid in effect. The animal may travel, fight and take some more lead before he dies, if followed up at once. For this shot, the spot to be aimed at is about 9 inches below the termination of the dorsal ridge. Should the animal be standing facing the sportsman, a shot in the centre of the chest is fatal. A shot fired diagonally behind the ribs in a line to the opposite shoulder is a deadly one. As a rule, a head-shot at any animal except an elephant, is to be strictly avoided. It now and then happens in bison-shooting that the sportsman must either take it or lose his chance altogether.

If at all a head-shot cannot be avoided, the sportsman should bear in mind that what he has to aim at is an imaginary line drawn between the eyes—unless, indeed, the bison be standing with his nose elevated, in which case he must fire at the top of the cartilage of the latter. For finishing off a floored bull, I used a .500 Express, a solid bullet from which fired at the proper angle through the forehead between the eyes, behind the ear or behind the horns, kills him instantaneously. If the sportsman should obtain a shot at a bull standing broad-side on, a bullet placed just behind the shoulder, and a little below the centre of the side, will be fatal.

On A Hunt

One night, after dinner, Messrs. Sarojendra Mitter, Gotu Chatterjee and myself set out in a bullock cart, while sleeping comfortably on our mattress and pillows, acting on the information about bison, furnished by Mr. Baijnath Viswakarma.

I am a sound sleeper—but at about 1 a.m. I was aware of Mr. Baijnath's exhorting me to get up and to get out my fowling piece as there was a brute of an elephant on the road which would not clear out. Mr. Saroj and Gotu had their rifles in hand and were ready for the fray, and it did not take me long to get my 8-Bore rifle case from under my bed. The vehicle had halted and Baijnath and I went on into the darkness ahead to look for the elephantine highwayman, who had disturbed us so unceremoniously.

The high road lay through heavy forest on both sides. I confess that I did not at all appreciate the situation. There was no sign of an elephant, but we heard the sound of breaking bamboos or branches. We went a little way into the forest, but it was impossible to see further than a few paces.

The forest consisted of a great diversity of growth. In one part were flat or undulating stretches of mature bamboo jungle—the bamboo standing in large clumps with plenty of room to walk between, except where elephants had broken them down and spread them about on the ground in a fantastic net-work. In another, we might enter an open glade, with a few large teak and other timber trees scattered at considerable intervals, which lay at the edge of an expanse of fairly open mixed-tree forest, where the large trunks stood as near to one another as their ever-encroaching roots would permit, and where, at this season of the year, a lovely carpet of new, fresh, rapidly-growing grass, of about half or three-quarters of a foot in height, covered the ground. Here and there a deep nullah interposed. Until mid-day we came upon no fresh tracks of bison, nor did we see any game whatever, except some 'sombur' deer—at none of which did we get a shot.

Happy "Wildman"

About mid-day we chanced to come across and to capture a regular 'wild man of the woods', whom we encountered most opportunely. We suddenly heard a slight noise which the trackers declared was made by a bison, and with the utmost care, and after taking all possible precautions against alarming the expected game, we stealthily crept towards the locality from which we had heard it; and there we found—not the longed—for bison, but a wild and utterly uncultivated jungle inhabitant, who, with a conical basket on his back, was searching for, and digging up roots (the sustenance of his kind) whose first impulse on seeing us was to bolt into the depths of the forest, and he succeeded.

Ha, simple and happy junglewalla! Never wilt thou know what it is to possess wants far beyond thy means to satisfy! Never will the gnawings of unrequited love, or the cravings of unsatisfied ambition rack thine innocent soul! For thee, the world outside the forest may wag as it may, side the forest may wag as it may, kingdoms may rise and fall, the world may be electrified by stirring events which cannot but exercise the soul of every civilised human being who can read a newspaper! Freedom to dig thy roots and to collect thy honey in the forest in peace are all thy needs!

First Bag

While passing through this tract I happened to notice a dark object on the ground; but before I had clearly made it out, it sprang up and rushed off displaying the noble proportions of a fine bull bison. Baijnath, who was carrying his .577 Express, at once fired both barrels as the bull rushed through the little trees, while I grabbed wildly for my 8-Bore rifle, which was being carried by a man. Cocking and pitching it just as if I had been firing a snapshot, I fired, the bull collapsed at the shot and fell to rise no more. My own delight at having thus (though by an utter and most fortunate fluke) knocked over and bagged, the first bison which I had ever seen, may be better imagined than described. I may add, however, that I afterwards missed several fine standing shots before I bagged another. Although, of course, by the strict law of sport, the head of this bull belonged not to me, but to Baijnath who had first hit him, that generous fellow simply refused to take it.

We had proceeded for, I suppose, only about half an hour when again without our finding any fresh tracks, and without any warning, a solitary bull jumped up and rushed off, followed by a second bull who was in his company. Mr. Saroj, who was carrying his Express, fired both barrels, and was in hot pursuit of one of the bulls before I could get my rifle and he then put in two more shots, followed by a fifth from a single-barrelled weapon of large bore. As soon as I could get my rifle from Gotu, I pursued and arrived, very much out of breath, at a spot where Mr. Saroj was standing with empty rifles, and the bull also standing with a broken shoulder.

Face To Face

The bison faced round, looking a truly magnificent beast, and Mr. Saroj telling me to keep an eye on him in case of his charging, proceeded to reload his rifle. Mr. Saroj reloaded his rifle, told me to take the bull in the neck. I did so and he fell, but jumped up again. Mr. Saroj now opened fire and knocked him over. He told me to brain him by a shot between the eyes. My bullet was, however, too high for the brain and then Gotu killed him by a shot behind the ear.

One afternoon after a long tramp during which not a bison had been seen, I had reached a very open position where grassy hill-slopes are the rule, and cover the exception. It had been a luckless, weary day, and rain had rendered walking uncomfortable and as I wandered over this open expanse in the ope of seeing a bison feeding, and after stops with

(Continued on Page ii)

Baby Valli Gets Her Bottle Of Milk

VALLI, baby elephant abandoned by her mother in Ceylon, arrived at London Airport—and gets more attention than the film star after whom she is named.
Every three hours on the flight from Ceylon, air hostess, Dixie Dean, gave Vall her milk and vitamin tablets. Dixie said she was the most perfect passenger.
KEYSTONE PHOTO SHOWS:-Australian air hostress, DIXIE DEAN, gives Valli a farewell quart of milk, such as befits a 2cwt. eight months old baby.

The Walrus Eats Out Of His Hand

"TOYE" the Walrus at the Copenhagen zoo, is so tame, and friendly with her keeper, that she screams with delight when she hears him coming, and allows him to feed her with fish from his hand.

WORLD PEACE THRO' INDIAN CULTURE

Only Way To Save Mankind From Atomic Menace

CALCUTTA INSTITUTE PLANS MISSIONS ABROAD

BY *SWAMI NITYASWARUPANANDA*

INDIA'S freedom has been won in the back-ground of a war-weary world, a world which, though economically and technologically one, yet prepares itself for another global conflict through sharpening differences in ideology and dogma and in economic and political system.

Neither Franklin Roosevelt's formulation of the Four Freedoms for the peoples of the world nor the Charter of the United Nations, nor again the plans for aid to the war-devastated and under-developed peoples have engendered hopes for peace and understanding, or even checked preparedness for war, both technically and psychologically. Yet at no time in recorded history have the peoples of the world been governed by such a passionate desire for security and freedom from want, fear and coercion. Indeed, representative men among all nations today think and plan for peace and unity. Indian independence achieved by the National Congress largely through Gandhi's technique of collective non-participation with injustice and evil brings to the world focus the potentialities of a new weapon from the ancient moral armoury of India for peace and justice in the modern world. Cannot India with her metaphysical wisdom and practical art of establishing concord and amity between man and fellow man, and between man and every sentient being, ally herself with the liberals and idealists of all countries who have a common undying faith in the single destiny that awaits life on the globe, and check the madness with which politicians and diplomats are pushing the nations towards a common, irretrievable disaster? That will be Free India's richest gift to mankind in this most dangerous crisis of its long history.

All cultures will indeed be judged in this hazardous, atomic age according to their role in the establishment of justice, peace and order in a global society. In this scale of judgment the values of Indian culture, properly presented and interpreted, will provide the basis of universal peace, genuine internationalism and a world culture befitting the human race.

Genius For Synthesis

What is the master norm, the 'leit motiv' of Indian culture? The genius of Indian culture, is its spirit of assimilation and synthesis in the face of diversity and conflict. The great formative periods of Indian history, the significant religious, artistic and philosophical movements through the ages throw into sharp relief India's persistent efforts at reconciliation and concord amidst political and racial conflicts and struggles that would have overwhelmed any other culture. This distinctive cultural pattern, the outcome of the accumulated forces of environment, tradition and race, has maintained a remarkable continuity for well nigh five millennia —a unique achievement in world history. It has articulated itself in India's basic metaphysical notion of the Unity and Solidarity of Life, her religious doctrine of the Universality of Man, and her social conception of Commonalty of the Earth-community.

Indian culture has stood at once for the infinite extension of the human community and for the plumbing of the deepest recesses by the self, identifying the one with the other in all religions and systems of thought.

The above comprises the central theme of Indian thought, the very core of her collective existence. In the present crisis of the culture of India and of the world this message is of profound significance. The newborn democracy of Free India needs protection today not only against the old caste rigidity and segregation but also against the new class cleavage and struggle for power. It is the ancient myth of the immanence of God in every human being that can proclaim under new conditions the majesty and dignity of the Common Man and inspire and strengthen movements for social justice and economic equality.

The Common Man is not the workman of the factory nor the man in the street. He is truly 'Homo Communis' or the Universal Man, Christos or the Atman, seated in the hearts, not only of all men, but of all beings (Visvatman). From this metaphysical notion of the immanence of the Deity in the world stems in India the gospel of love, service and sharing as the genuine education of the spirit in man. Communion, sharing and solidarity are the key-values and norms of Indian culture that have to be translated into the social, economic and political planes in our new democratic set up.

Ideological Struggle

Modern civilization, whether in the East or in the West, tends to be rooted in economic purpose or social utility, and over-rides many essential liberties of man that are grounded in spheres of values outside both the individual and the community. The world-wide struggle today of personality against organization, of individual character and enhancement against standardization, of the lonely, sacred domain of individual life and destiny against the challenge of an all-inclusive state authority, can receive a new orientation and accession of strength from the spiritual reservoir of India and her supreme emphasis of the ideal of the Sage and the Emancipated Man for different from the Crowd and Mass-man of the twentieth century.

Neither an ethical individualism, taking the pattern of Western liberalism and the search for merely individual good, nor an ethical collectivism, identifying, as in the totalitarian systems, economic with spiritual values and bringing about a regimentation that eclipses many of the higher values of personality, can renovate mankind. It is, indeed, the antithesis between ethical individualism and ethical collectivism which threatens to drive the nations to the next global war.

This bitter conflict of current ideologies cannat be resolved except by the interpenetration of personal and social selves that rests on the right ordering of the values of life and of the spiritual dimensions of personality, society and the universe. India through the ages has stood for a proper scaling of biological, social, economic and spiritual values, and an identification of the individual personal values with the common universal values that are essential for the salvaging of civilization.

For no culture can grow or survive without transcending both an exaggerated individualism and the collectivism of the state and of the human community identified with the unique, absolute whole. The Indian man in his supreme self-enhancement not only identifies himself with the Real, Cosmic, Common Man, absolutely every common man, and with the whole of mankind, the sum total of all beings, but also applies the one irrefragable law of universal truth, justice and love on a global scale. Indian culture thus cherishes a genuine pacifism and internationalism, a universalist ethics appropriate for the world citizenship of tomorrow. The movement towards world cooperation and peace becomes in India a phase of religion that is the mode of man's adaptation of Reality to a universal, normative order of society and the cosmos.

Signposts The President Recommends

In a speech at Laramie, Wyo. President Truman suggested that in this air age the town should erect signposts as shown above.

Objects Of Institute

It is accordingly imperative that there should be a proper interpretation and appraisal of Indian culture and of its role in world civilization. For the true understanding and propagation of Indian Culture, both in India and abroad, the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture was established in the city of Calcutta in 1938 in commemoration of the birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna. In the rich, veriegated and comprehensive spiritual life and experience of the sage of Dakshineswar, the unity of religions and faiths on the one hand, and the divinity of man on the other, found a recent shining illustration, directing religion as the dynamic force in culture along the channel of service of Godman, the wretched, the diseased, the down-trodden and the have-not of the species.

The Institute of Culture has the following aims and objects:

(1) The promotion of the study and interpretation of the cultural heritage of India, working out its full implications in the modern social, economic and political context, in order to provide the basis of a genuine cultural democracy.

(2) The training of a band of scholars, workers and missionaries who will carry the message of Indian culture to the common man and lead a vigorous dynamic social and intellectual movement for rebuilding Indian life and institutions and reshaping a composite, humane culture on the foundations of justice, equality and sharing. This will be the true expression of the majesty and dignity of the Real, Universal, Common Man in the face of social and economic diversities, cleavages and conflicts in the country.

(3) The promotion of the comparative study of foreign cultures, idealogies and poltical, social and economic systems so as to find out rallying points of unity and areas of co-operative action where values and experiences can be pooled. This will lay the foundations of the ultimate structure of a united society.

(4) The propagation of Indian cultural ideals abroad, and the promotion of the cause of world peace and co-operation founded upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind and non-violence in interstate relations.

Programme Of Work

Since its foundation twelve years ago, the Institute has served as a significant focus of Indian and Western learning and humanistic studies, and brought together distinguished Eastern and Western scholars on a common forum for the proper study and appreciation of different cultures and ideologies that too often divide mankind, and for the promotion of international understanding and humane, universalist ideals. Such collaboration between foreign and Indian scholars has underlined the fact that the issues of modern civilization and human destiny are determined more than ever not at the physical, mechanical and technological but at the social, ethical and metaphysical level. Neither international laws and conventions nor the global machinery and institutions of the United Nations, neither the lure of commerce nor the unification of the earth by science and technology, can bring about lasting world unity and peace. It is only social and moral wisdom and the art of human relationships, grounded in the conception of the unity of Life, Mind and Society, that can make mankind conscious of common values and potentialities, and transform civilization and the intellectual and moral adventure of man into a co-operative endeavour. Such is the challenge in a world of unprecedented insecurity and crisis for Eastern and Western religion, culture and ethics — a challenge underlined every day by the cosmic disaster threatened by the deadly inventions of atomic technology.

The Institute has to its credit a number of important publications of

(Continued on Page 31)

IRON CURTAIN IN U. S.?

Agnes Smedley • Pt Nehru Prevented
Friend Of India • From Meeting Her

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WOMAN WHO CHALLENGED MACARTHUR

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INDIAN freedom movement had often found powerful friends among Americans. And of them the most dynamic was Miss Agnes Smedley whose death a few months ago in England was widely mourned all over the Asian continent.

A journalist and author she had, through her pen and active participation in the freedom movement, served India's cause without faltering in difficulties and even persecution. She was once arrested for her association with Indian strugle.

Of course, she is more known for what she had done for the Chinese people; yet India owes her no less gratitude. And indeed India's leaders, particularly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with whom she had been acquainted since 1927, have not been slow in recognising her contribution.

But as fate would have it, when Pandit Nehru, as the Prime Minister of India, visited U.S.A. on official invitation, he tried twice to meet her personally, but failed owing to what is considered to be underhand machinations.

IF there can be "guilt by association", might there not be "death by association"? A recent AP dispatch from Oxford, England, told of the death, in a nursing home there, on May 8, of Miss Agnes Smedley, an American of pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania Quaker stock. She had been forced to seek asylum with a friend in London because a gross slander of her had been issued by General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo, thus making it impossible for her to earn her living in the United States. She had been stigmatized as a "Soviet spy who was still at large", writes Harold L. Ickes, in the "New Republic."

It was falsely charged in February of 1949 that Miss Smedley had been a Soviet spy upon the Japanese. This "McCarthyism" was based upon 20-year-old files of the Imperial Japanese Police. The fact is that Miss Smedley never lived in Japan and knew nothing whatsoever of the activities of the supposed spies. She never was a spy for anyone, although she was always willing to give all the information that she had about Chinese affairs to American Army officers and to American Red Cross officials. She had lived for 12 years in China, where she was a special wartime correspondent for the Manchester "Guardian", as well as a field worker for the Chinese Red Cross Medical Corps.

Threat Of Libel

Miss Smedley promptly denounced the charge that she had been a "Soviet spy" as an irresponsible lie. She challenged General MacArthur to waive his immunity so that she might sue him for libel. However physically brave the General may have shown himself to be on the field of battle, he was not brave enough, in this instance, to answer in court for his cowardly smear. He left it to Kenneth C Royall, who at that time was Secretary of the Army, to withdraw the charge, with the statement that it had been a "faux pas."

Unfortunately, the Army's smearing of Miss Smedley as "a Soviet spy, still at large" had spread across the country in clamant headlines, accompanied by photograph. The apologetic withdrawal of the charge by Secretary Royall could not undo the damage that had been wrought. As the New York Times' said, "The case was like plucking a fowl in a high wind—many of the feathers could never be gathered up again." As the result, Miss Smedley became ill. Until the MacArthur slander, she had supported herself by writing and lecturing. Now she could get no speaking engagements. She could sell no articles. She found that she was being avoided by acquaintances. It was difficult to obtain a place to live within her strictly limited means. Landlords told her that they could not rent her a room.

Meeting Nehru Foiled

In her young womanhood, Miss Smedley had been arrested for her activity in support of a free India, but the charges against her were dropped. Her activities brought her in touch with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1927. Before his recent visit to this country, Miss Smedley addressed two letters to Nehru in Washington. Nehru had tried to meet her in many parts of the world on occasions in the past and the two had corresponded at intervals for many years. When Nehru spoke at the Overseas Press Club, a mutual friend of hers and the Indian Prime Minister's asked him why he had answered neither of Miss Smedley's letters.

Nehru was amazed by the question, because he had received no letter. He thought that Miss Smedley was still in China. He sent word to her by this mutual friend to call him up that evening to make an appointment. When she attempted to reach him, she found herself talking with a man whose voice sounded strangely American. He falsely claimed to be Nehru's secretary. He asked Miss Smedley her name, address and telephone number. After she had given him this information and had told him that she was calling at Nehru's suggestion, her interlocutor told her that it would be impossible for Nehru to see her. Miss Smedley asked for his name, and he hung up without giving it. Later, a member of Nehru's staff sent word to Miss Smedley that the Prime Minister would see her the following Thursday morning. Again, when she called up for the appointment, she was answered by the same American voice, which insisted that she could not see Nehru.

Was this an instance of an overzealous State Department underling protecting the Prime Minister of India from himself, intercepting messages, taking down the names of callers and keeping a distinguished visitor from abroad under impertinent espionage? Miss Smedley did not know then, but learned later that Nehru's secretary was a native Indian girl.

Barley able to subsist on a small sum advanced by the publisher of the book on China that she was writing, Miss Smedley fortunately was invited by the wife of a prominent British official to share her apartment in London during the absence of her husband on official duty.

Then the State Department really became busy in characteristic fashions. To go to London required a passport. For several months the Passport Division, over which Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley exercises her arbitrary and dictatorial sway, gave her the run-around. One flimsy excusse for delay after another was given. To Miss Smedley's attorneys whom she felt it necessary to retain although she could ill afford it, the Division charged privately that Miss Smedley was a Communist. This also was an invention. Even so, known Communist have been given passports. There is nothing in the law denying the right of a Communist to a passport. This was only one more occasion for Mrs. Shipley to show that her iron-fisted governance of her office is one of arbitrary whim and prejudice. Her superiors will admit this privately, but they humour her as an unwise parent sometimes does a spoiled child. It also seems that, months after Secretary Royall had withdrawan the MacArthur smear as a "FAUX PAS", the Passport Division continued to quote the libelous charge. Finally, a passport was issued, but only after great pressure had been brought to bear. It was unduly limited, both as to time and as to the countries which Miss Smedley might visit.

Victim Of Slander

If anyone should ever write a book under the title "Poor Girls Who Became Famous", Agnes Smedley would have to be included. She was the daughter of an old-line, but poor, American family. Her father was an itinerant miner and her mother a boarding-house cook. She worked variously as a waitress, tobacco stripper, book agent, and stenographer, while squeezing in a year at a normal school in Arizona. In large measure she was self-educated, although over a number of years she had snatches of study at the University of California, New York University night school and the University of Berlin. Against this background by indomitable effort and native ability, she developed into a well-known correspondent of world-renowned newspapers. She wrote notable magazine articles and books that were widely read. She became a much sought-for speaker on the lecture platform and the time was to come when she found herself teaching English to university students.

Now the object of General MacArthur's slanderous charge and of Mrs. Shipley's ill-nature and doubtful official manners is dead. I do not know the immediate cause of her death, but I do know that this outstanding American and champion of the underdog was a baffled and distraught woman when, nearing the age of 60, she found herself deprived of the means of making a living in her own country. Her health did not improve during the period when she was arbitrarily denied the right to go to a more hospitable land where she could live free of the shadow of a mendacious charge that was, naturally, highly distasteful to a loyal American. May this distinguished, unjustly maligned woman, now dead in a foreign land, be permitted to rest in peace.

Rita And Aly Khan At Capri

Rita Hayworth arrives in Capri with Prince Aly Khan her husband.

Dropped In To Tea

Some guests at a hotel in the mountains were having tea on the lawns, under the trees; it was a pleasant, peaceful scene. Suddenly, however, a huge baboon dropped out of the branches, and the people scattered in all directions.

Mr. Baboon alone seemed unperturbed. He proceeded to sample the cakes and sandwiches, sat down on a deckchair, which collapsed under his weight, and upset the urn of tea.

Then, munching contentedly, his giant paws stuffed full of chocolate meringues, Mr. Baboon sauntered off. All was peaceful once more!

Bright Idea

What is the best way of giving a picture of life in our own town to friends across the sea?

Thirty children of St. Patrick's School, Woolston, Southampton, who have pen pals at Kowai Bush School, New Zealand, decided that the best way was to construct an exhibition, and for three months they have been gathering the material to illustrate the life and history of their home town.

All that remains to be done is to despatch the "exhibition" to New Zealand.

RIVALS AT ARMS

SHORT-STORY

By

ERIC S. SENEVIRATNE

THE raw arrack scorched his gullet and bored a fiery passage through his body. It was as if a new, vital liquid coursed through his blood streams. His eyes glowed. A few straggling hairs fallen across his forehead, danced impishly as he nodded his head.

"You've said it", he agreed beaming at the company clustered round the couple of trestle tables. Planting his elbows on the deeply lined marble top he leaned across the table. "Manel's a darned fine girl"! he declared with enthusiasm. "She's pretty, gentle, full of homely commonsese. What more can you expect?"

"That's a lot of praise," smiled a listener, mischief on his face. "Are you in love with her?"

"Why not?" Mitra banged his fist, making the glasses dance on the table. Light streaming down from a naked bulb threw into bold relief dark circles of soot-encrusted cobwebs on the ceiling. "Listen chaps," he continued with liquor born truculence, "I do love her. One of these days I shall screw up courage to propose to her. With decent luck...."

The tinkle of breaking glass shattered his speech. The stem of the glass Nihal had held, seated opposite him, had snapped like a rotten twig. Light gleamed on the scattered remnants, reflected yellow from the tiny pool of liquor spilled on the tabletop. Nihal's eyes were glittering black beads, his features fixed in hard lines like a festival mask.

"So you're going to marry Manel" Nihal was saying, apparently oblivious of the accident. He had lit a cigarette, was watching the smoke snake upwards. "That's funny because I intend to marry her myself". His laugh held no mirth. It tinkled in the sudden silence like a blacksmith's hammer on the anvil.

"What?"

"I am going to marry Manel," Nihal pronouncer, each word with the stinging distinctness of a school mistress teaching a backward kindergarten child.

Mitra's features assumed a dull slate colour. Nihal was better off, was handsomer..a rival to be feared if he was sincere. But was he? Mitra could think of only one means of resolving his doubts. He took it.

"Well", he muttered, sounding like a file rasping through iron, "I'm going to marry her. Anyhow, I'll make a darned good try. I think she likes me. With some effort.. I'd almost bet on success."

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"You would," sneered Nical, jumping at the bait. "Why then we'll bet on it. Okey?" He turned to the rest. "What d'you say chaps?" he demanded. "Isn't it a sporting offer?"

To Mitra, the chorus of approval was like a funeral dirge. No more room to doubt the man's sincerity! What a fool he was to stiffen the other's purpose with an untimely wager! He took Nihal's extended hand in a limp grip, sealing the compact.

It was evening in the following day when he visited Manel. She was as pleasant to look upon as a girl on a magazine cover. Behind the facade of her long lashes peeped two humourladen eyes. Her nose was prettily uptilted at the edge. Her oval face was framed in masses of mousy hair. The powder barely hid the healthy glow on her cheeks. Her mobile lips parted redly in a smile of of welcome.

Looking at the splendid picture she made, in her cerise colour saree worn against the mauve blouse, with a background of highly polished furniture and creamy walls, the dying sunlight creeping palely out of the windows, Mitra felt lifted above petty fears. She was worth a good stiff fight—with anybody! He would not give in like a tame mongrel! Without taking the proffered seat, he moved nearer her. He looked down at her upturned face, made little husky noises like a cracked gramophone record

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"Manel, I.. er.. will you, marry me?" he blurted

In his dream life, he had lived through this moment umpteen times. She had been cold, disdainful, and in his most otimistic moods, tender. Now he was to witness the reality He saw her screw her eyes, contract her lips, and peal after peal of laughter burst from her. He watched the merriment like a hurt monkey.

Manel controlled herself. "I'm sorry", she murmured penitently, glancing up at his face. "But it was so funny"!

"Funny?" The words seemed to issue from the pit of his stomach, cold with fear

"Well, isn't it? To receive two proposals of marriage in a day! I feel like a Hollywood actress!"

Mitra gaped, dismayed. Nihal, of course! He had not allowed grass to grow under his feet!

"I'm late then," Mitra gloomed.

"Heavens! You don't expect a girl to jump at the first suitor I must've time". She looked perfectly at ease. "That's what I told Nihal." She flashed him a sidelong glance "You'll have to be satisfied with the same answer."

Before he could open his mouth, a portly figure issued through the doorway It was an oldish man with a nose like a beak bushy eyebrows and a sagging chin sporting a baby dewlap It was Manel's father Meeting his aggressive stare, Mitra

●

"Another suitor, hey?" the latter exclaimed sharply. He eyed Mitra with disfavour. "Young man," he said sternly, "I've just heard of your disgraceful conduct last night. Boozing in low class pubs, dragging my daughter's name into your drunken bets..you have the cheek to come here.. to my house. I won't have it. D'you hear?" He pointed a warning finger. "The less I hear of you hereafter...."

The unexpected ban fell sickeningly on Mitra He sank to a chair, watching the other explaining his actions to his daughter. Stiff-backed like a goose-stepping stormtrooper her father stalked out. It was the death knell to Mitra's hopes. Into the darkness of his despair penetrated the soft voice of the girl.

"Excuse my father," she was saying. "He's worried. You see, Nihal's proposal has created a big disturbance in the family circle. I'll have to marry him, of course. We owe him a large sum of money, more than we can ever pay. We can't afford to ignore the way he has opened for us to get out of our debts" She paused, confused. "Aren't I dragging the old skeletons out of the cupboard?" she exclaimed.

Her words sank in like drops of molten lead. So, Nihal had laid the wager because he was sure of her! The snake! He had been made to look an utter fool set to fight a losing battle! Mitra writhed in anguish and mortification. A question bubbled up through his seething brain

"If you weren't indebted could I have had any hopes?"

It was an utterly pointless question of course But, like a drowning man, he clutched at the lone consolation it offered.

She answered him with a husky laugh. "That's silly', she exclaimed. "What's the use of learning what would've happened if.. We can't pay him back anyway."

Her words soothed him. If she did not like him, those would not have been the words she would have used.

It was not an unsatisfied man who left her as the night shadows were creeping up. She already liked him: that was half the battle won. Mitra thought of the paths open to him. He had to win the old man's favour, or he had to provide the money to pay the debts, or he had to drag Manel's consent against her father's wishes. Each course was strewn with difficulties. He gave himself up to furious thought.....

Both he and Nihal had friends in common. He spent most of his leisure hours with them. He gathered a lot of news in that way. The old man, for example, had given his blessing in advance. Nihal was showering presents on Manel to overcome her reluctance. Finally he received the most valuable bit of news: Manel had promised to give a definite word. Instantly Mitra decided he would be present on the occasion.

He walked past the gate. A flowery shower had fallen in the morning. Tiny globules of water glistened on the leaves of the rose bushes he passed. An anaemic sun hung behind the house draping the entrance in a huge black shadow. He heard voices within. Bracing himself for a clash he went in.

Manel's lips quivered in a little smile. She was dressed in shell pink which charmed his eye. One hand resting on the backrest she stood behind a chair, her mouse coloured hair massed on her shoulders. She showed him to a chair, and began her interrupted question.

"You come in at the right moment," she told Mitra. "A sweep ticket has been bought in my name. The buyer's unknown. Nihal denies it, and I believe him. Was it you?"

Mitra nodded shamefacedly. "I'm the guilty one" he said. His eyes were on Nihal. Legs crossed, an unfriendly look on his face, he sat in a corner of the room with Manel's father by his side. Mitra surmised that the other was annoyed, that his suit had not advanced as he had expected. A tiny ray of hope lighted Mitra's consciousness

"You had no business to buy it," Manel was saying. "Now, however.... if I'm lucky we'll go shares." Her laugh tinkled in his ear.

Nihal cut short her light banter. There was a rasp to his gruff voice. Knowing his rival's habits Mitra guessed he had helped himself liberally to a bottle first thing in the morning

"If we get down to the business that brought me...." Nihal was saying

"Don't be so impatient!"

"Not without reason," grated Nihal. "You're keeping me in suspence. If you go on longer I shall be the laughing stock of my friends." He glanced at Mitra. "Not that I have many," he added pointedly.

"Don't push me," cried the girl, freezing. A glint had come to her eye. Faint colour was flooding into her cheek.

"Isn't he justified?" demanded her father, adding his voice to the argument. "Why can't you give him your word."

The unlooked for support made Nihal gruffer still.

"Say yes or no," he said. "I'll know what to do"

"A threat," murmured Manel. The inflection of his voice was not lost on her He was threatening her Mitra saw her stiffen, grow dangerously calm. She removed her hand from the chair back and moved towards the doorway. "I hear a bell," she told her father. "It's probably the postman. I'll be back in a jiffy"

She held a folded piece of paper when she returned. Suppressed excitement shone from her eyes. She moved tensely, like a panther about to make a spring.

"It's a telegram," she announced tersely She took a few steps towards

(Continued on page 31.)

IN SUSPENDED ANIMATION

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—3

Last week I had dealt with the subject of floating stamps. Since there are still one or two points that may require clearing up, I shall tackle them today. Firstly take the case of stamps printed in fugitive inks, wholly or partly. As I had said, these have to be removed from paper by placing on several thicknesses of damp blotting. But there is one thing to note in this case: there should be no tampering with the gum once the stamps are off. Obviously they cannot be immersed in water like ordinary stamps, and they have to be treated in a special manner if it is insisted that they be free from gum.

The stamps must be placed face down on a PERFECTLY DRY blotter, then the residuary gum must be removed by wiping them with a slightly damp sponge from which all the water has been drained. Wipe the gum off in one direction only, making absolutely sure that no moisture soaks through the paper to the face.

Now to come to which stamps are actually printed in fugitives. Though there is no ready-made rule by which one can distinguish a fugitive, and though the catalogue is of very little use except in a few cases, there are certain safeguards that are there. Firstly, it may safely be taken for granted that each and every stamp printed in aniline inks should under no circumstances be allowed to come in contact with water. Several countries have aniline stamps, usually in shades of red or purple.

ANILINES

Delve into almost any old collection and the chances are that the copy of the India 9p S.G. 87 will be partially discoloured, due to carelessness while floating. The 3sh. stamp of Gambia, S.G. 138, is another outstanding example of an aniline shade. Another issue that runs the moment it touches water is the 1883 issue of Great Britain. The dull green higher value stamps of this set are practically worthless if they have been soaked as Gibbons is at pains to point out.

There are also a few cases where the postmark is applied in running ink, an example being the stamps of the Falkland Island Dependencies. Most of these cancellations are in violet ink and therefore can be easily enough distinguished.

DON'T FLOAT THESE

One other provision has to be borne in mind when dealing with used stamps. There are instances where it is not only desirable but imperative to retain the paper. There are many reasons. It happens sometimes that an issue has been extensively forged,—and the mint stamp is worth but a fraction of the used. Some of the older Italian States bear this out. The mint is worth a few shillings, the used as many pounds.

The Suez Canal issue of Egypt is another case where mint is priced at 110 sh., and the used goes at 79 pounds. These stamps have been widely forged, and though a stamp on cover or piece is not guarantee of authenticity, it is a shade better than one off cover. These are only random examples out of possible hundreds, and it is obvious that if the fortunate possessor of one of these on cover decides to float the stamps he will be pretty foolish.

OLD COVERS

Then aside from forgeries it is always preferable to leave really old stamps as they are, not only because they are often liable to damage even under the most expert handling, but because they usually fetch far more if they are on part of the envelope. As a general rule, any stamp prior to 1860, unless it is really common, should be left on entire.

MINT

Having dealt somewhat comprehensively with the floating of used stamps it will not be out of place to treat shortly about separating mint specimens that are stuck together. Their removal entails a very tedious process, each specimen requiring to be painted by hand with a damp paintbrush, giving enough time for each one to peel off. Since stamp paper is often thick, sufficient time must be allowed for the gum to dissolve. Any gum which remains on the face of the lower stamps can be taken off by placing the stamp on DRY blotting face up after it is completely dry, and wiping the gum off with a damp sponge. This must be done quickly because otherwise the stamp will adhere to the blotting.

If, as often happens, several hinges remain at the backs of mint stamps, they should be removed one at a time with a paint brush. They should be left till they are completely dry and then mounted at once. Otherwise they are liable to stick to wsatever they come in contact with.

USED PREFERABLE

Incidentally, although mint stamps are very freely available nowadays, the beginner should, as far as possible, avoid them, because they are ten times as difficult to handle as used specimens. Particularly in the humid climate of the East, these stamps are an absolute head-ache, and where the value of used and mint is the same, the former are by far the more preferable.

One final warning; never boil a stamp. Although this is often the only means of getting a stamp off an envelope, the method is definitely not recommended to the tyro. Many specimens that are safe enough when immersed in cold water, come to immediate grief when put into hot. And don't on any account have anything to do with chemical agents, like Hydrogen Peroxide, whatever you may have heard about it being used to freshen up stamps. From peroxide to the acid bath and tampering with colours is a short step. Besides, slight over-exposure to Peroxide is often sufficient to ruin an otherwise perfect specimen.

Israel Airs.

Israel, a newcomer amongst stamp issuing countries has been pretty liberal in her issues. Many of the stamps unfortunately are Greek to the average person, being printed in Hebrew. The stamps illustrated above belong to the latest air mail set.

FORTHCOMING "FOREIGNERS"

HAVING dealt last week, with forthcoming British Colonial issues, I am listing a few of the foreign emissions that have been issued or are pending. There is still quite an amount of foreign material coming in on ofifce correspondence, and these stamps, because of the fact that they are usually available much cheaper than similar Colonials, are in demand with those whose interest in the hobby lies not primarily in the value of their collections, but is concerned with the pictorial side.

The great majority of modern foreign stamps are in attractive and well executed designs, and it is a pity that they are not gone in for more often by collectors. In the following issues, there are sheep as well as goats. Some are legitimate postal issues, some made only for the collector.

BELGIUM

In commemoration of the European Athletic Championship to be held in Belgium, a pretty set has been issued depicting scenes from various aspects of athletic activity. The stamps, which went on sale to the public on July 1st, are valid for postal use till 30th Sept. 1951. There is a charity surtax which will be devoted to the Royal Belgian Athletic League and other cultural organisations. It may appear high by normal standards, but is certainly not the flagrant ramp that it has been on past Belgian issues.

Denominations and colours are: 20c-5c green, Hurdling; 90c-10c brown, Throwing the Javelin: 1fr. 75c-25c red, Relay Race; and 4fr-2fr blue showing the Pole Vault. These stamps are worth acquiring because the country of origin is at present passing through troubulous times, and one never knows when a new regime may upset the philatelic applecart.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The 130th anniversary of the birth of the Czech authoress Bozena Nemcova was celebrated by the issue of two stamps bearing a likeness of her. Values are 1kr. 50h blue and 7kr red-brown. The countries who are marching behind the Russian band-waggon have taken a leaf out of the book of their "guru" and are issuing stamps on each and every excuse that they possibly can. There would be no particular harm if the designs were attractive, but as with the present set, the majority are mere propaganda labels bearing likenesses of people that the outside world has never heard of.

HOLLAND

The 'Hartz' type of Holland, which is one of the finest sets to come from a stamp designer, is at last going to be withdrawn from October 1st, although its validity remains for one year more.

ITALY AND TRIESTE

Gaudenzio Ferrari, painter, sculptor, architect and pupil of that amazingly versatile genius Leonardo Da Vinci, is to be honoured by the issue of a 20 lire stamp. It is not very clear why this year should have been chosen for a stamp in his honour, for he lived from 1484 to 1546. The stamp will be overprinted 'A.M.G., F.T.T.' for use in the Trieste zone.

Another occasion that furnishes an excuse for a new issue is the 'International Radio Diffusion Conference'—whatever that may be! Here the emissions are a 20 lire mauve and a 55 lire blue, described with a regular tongue twister Conferenza International Radiodiffusive Alte Frequenza.' Thank goodness that we in India have not quite fallen for this type of absurdity! We would otherwise have a regular spate of pro and anti-Vanaspati issues!

NORWAY

Norwegians are great believers in physical fitness, and several of their stamps have been devoted to the promotion of the health services. Infantile Paralysis, which is proving such a dread scourge in many of the countries of the world at the present moment, is being resolutely tackled in Norway, and in order to help this battle, a set of two stamps is being issued on August 15, with a surcharge that is earmarked for the Norwegian National League against Infantile Paralysis. There is a 25 ore red and a 45 ore blue and both of them have a surtax of five ore. The stamps are inscribed "Til Hielp Mot Poliomyelity".

SURINAM

In sharp contrast to the medical relief set detailed above, is the latest issue from the Dutch colony of Surinam. Where Norway fights Polio, Surinam is raising money for the battle against a no less dangerous enemy, cancer. But whereas the Norwegian surcharge is a reasonable one of a fraction of face value, the Dutch issues have a tax far higher than the postal value. In fact the set is postally valid for 70c and has a charity tax of exactly double that amount. It is time that governments realised that these maldorous issues do very little good and only serve to bring discredit to the country that issues them.

There are four stamps, two bearing a portrait of Marie Curie and the others with a likeness of William Roentgen, who was responsible to a large extent for paving the way for the great discoveries of Madame Curie.

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World Govt. Alone Can Abolish War

PROSPECTS OF NEGOTIATED PEACE BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND DEMOCRACIES

NO one satisfied that power is the only basis for keeping world peace should find much fault with the thinking of Secretary Acheson and the present purposes of the State Department. They produce a straightforward policy of "creating situations of strength to replace situations of weakness," doing it not to promote American national interests but only to make the United States and its friends physically safe. This is the epitome of Secretary Acheson's remarkable pronouncement on policy toward the Soviet Union of February 9 writes Raymond Swing in the 'The Nation.'

But this formula however satisfying it may be to believers in the doctrine of peace by strength is sure to be disquieting to others. "War," said Mr Acheson "cannot accomplish the purposes of a democracy It can only make the accomplishments of that democracy more difficult and therefore with a democracy war can be resorted to only when it becomes necessary to protect the physical side of the state or system of states to which it belongs." He illustrated this principle by reference to Pearl Harbour

If we still lived in that bygone age we might honestly believe we still could, by war, protect "the physical side of the state." For World War II, which we entered after Pearl Harbour, did not destroy American civilians or civilian areas, and unthinking Americans can continue to believe that military strength can protect "the physical side of the state." Former Air Secretary Symington knows better and has warned Americans that no part of the United States is safe from atomic attack in the event of war with Russia

The destructiveness of atomic attack is entering a new stage of sensational development. The basic nature of war has changed since Pearl Harbour It no longer can assure the safety of a peaceful people or their installations; all it can do is to bid for a semi-disastrous victory by destroying more of the enemy than the enemy can destroy of us

Hence a policy to assure physical safety by "building up situations of strength to replace situations of weakness" can succeed only if the strength is not put to the test. Mr. Acheson speaks as though his formula were unanswerably factual. But since he assumes that war 'can' protect the physical side of the state, which is not a fact, his policy is at least dangerously incomplete.

The tragedy of contemporary statesmanship is that it has experience only with policies resting finally on national power. It knows no other procedure, approach, or language. But now that the nature of national power has changed, there must be new procedure, a new approach, and a new language.

Baffled

Those who realize this are nevertheless likely to feel paralyzed. They can well conceive of a world of law in which the possession of major weapons is denied all national states and international courts and police administer world law for security against individuals without resort to war But having conceived it, they find themselves baffled to know how to achieve it. Disarmament is not enough. There must be peaceful but adequate procedures by which disarmament is enforced and the observance of peace is carried through. This is impossible without government And yet they know that world government can only be introduced by a voluntary surrender to it of national military power, a surrender that must be made simultaneously by all nations, in an atmosphere of confidence and faith. Could anything seem more unattainable in a world in which the decision to develop the hydrogen bomb has been accepted by a good part of the 'civilized" world?

Until the achievement of a world of law is far along, Mr. Acheson's provision of even partial physical safety through strength must continue. As long as there is no world law, as long as the armament race is on and still more devastating atomic weapons can be developed, the Acheson policy as such is not wrong. One might even say it is inevitable There can be criticisms galore of the ineffective administration of our power policies. There cannot, however, be criticisms of our having power policies as long as we live in a world of power

The trouble with Mr. Acheson's policy is that it goes only halfway It surrenders to the difficulty of making the transition to a world of law. By omission it condemns his country and the world to remain imprisoned within the power system at a time when this system has ceased to provide the physical safety he seeks. A courageous nation facing the fact of the ineffectiveness of defense, would endorse a search for the pathway of transition.

First Objective

The first obective of this search should be to find some way out of the power system before it destroys us. The ultimate obective should be to build and cooperate with a system of enforceable world law, since that alone can abolish war and so assure security Power policy should occupy only a subordinate and temporary place in State Dpartment thinking

But perhaps it needs to be said emphatically, before going farther, that the search for the pathway to limited world government cannot begin with any unilateral disarmament or any one-sided surrender of power or sovereignty. The Russians for their part would not consent to it; neither should we. Achieving a world of law is preeminently a practical process, which can be accomplished only after profound study, wide discussion, and full agreement among nations as equals. A vast and no doubt tedious work of preparation must be done, and while it is in progress the world still would continue to be dominated by power considerations.

So what is needed is two policies—one of power, one of exploration. For the part of power Mr. Acheson's formula will do quite well, being the traditional theory of world relations. But there must be added to it a line of action rising from the awareness that the traditional doctrine has become catastrophically dangerous. A sequence of acts must be set up that will, if successfully carried through bring us within hail of world government. To set this train going should become the main preoccupation of the State Department; that is, the State Department must be as obsessed with strengthening world opinion for peace through law as it is with bolstering up the bulwarks against communism, writing defense pacts, and providing arms to friendly nations. Its foreign representatives should crusade for world peace with the same enthusiasm with which they now crusade against the power manoeuvres of the Soviet bloc. The Voice of America should be flooding the world with reports of discussions of the problems of a world government. It should be able to quote President Truman, Secretary Acheson, and leading Congressmen and commentators as widely as it now spreads their ominous and disheartening anti-Russian tirades and their anachronistic thinking about power.

The world should be convinced that the hydrogen bomb, and the billion-dollar defense budgets, and the foreign-based B-36's, and other items of power politics are not the end of American wisdom but only an interim policy reluctantly pursued. It should see that we are taking the lead in winning the world to a new co-operative attempt to save humanity from destruction.

This Crusade

The State Department is quite capable of conducting this crusade, the start of which would be one of the critical moments in the whole procedure of achieving world government. For a demonstration of American sincerity and determination will be needed to convince a skeptical world about our moral stature. Many people believe that no moral world relationship can be built up because Americans themselves have given up working for it, being resigned to the inevitability of conflict with the Soviet bloc Still more will be sceptical about obtaining Soviet collaboration in establishing a new world regime. Until they see a crusading America they will not even glimpse that a world settlement is posible.

Once the crusade is launched, the time will come for precise diplomatic steps, of which two are of utmost importance. One is to enlist support within the United Nations for the amendment of the Charter; the other is to approach the Soviet Union with a proposal for negotiating the outstanding issues of the cold war.

The campaign within the United Nations should offer only minor difficulties. All nations not now possessing military power will be in favour of a system in which the great nations are stripped of it, and their chief concern will be to make sure the system works and the surrenders of power are genuine. The small nations will not be reluctant to strengthen the U.N. In a world government the small countries and their men of merit will have their innings.

Undoubtedly talks will develop about the over-all federation of coexisting regional federations and their place in the strengthened structure. Latin America, Europe, the Atlantic community itself might be working on plans for regional regimes that reduce the intricacy of the central operation of a federation and lessen the danger of its being given an unwieldy responsibility. One can foresee a disconcerting number of secondary and confusing problems rising from the main discussion. But it is high time to launch these talks, to set minds to working, to bring ideas out into the clear and test them in debate. Then when the time comes for definitive Charter revision the basic thinking will already have been done.

Revised Charter

Thus Charter revision needs an incubating period like Dumbarton Oaks, though perhaps something much more informal. Afterward can come the San Francisco period for final shaping and adoption of the revised Charter. The State Department, in preparing for Western Hemisphere pacts, has developed techniques for such preliminary soundings. With some strengthening of personnel it could inspire and guide world-wide preparatory study of Charter revision.

This presupposes, however, some essential home work in the State Department itself and in the Senate and House. Entering a world government will require constitutional authorization, and changes in the Constitution should be formulated and put into the hopper of national and state legislatures. The start made by the California resolution to amend the Constitution should be examined to see if it meets the ultimate requirements. Then the whole vigour of the Administration should be put into obtaining the needed changes.

Finally a tentative outline, at least, should be drawn up of the kind of world government the United States is prepared to submit to its U.N. colleagues as basis for discussion.

The State Department has had a departmental committee at work for six months studying the various plans for world federation brought in by private citizens. So far it has done no more than sort out what it considers the main questions to be considered in making a choice, and has not tried to answer any of them. Before there can be a world crusade the questions must be answered, not finally of course, but with all the pioneering and initiative shown, shall we say, in making the atomic bomb.

Just how much sovereignty is to be surrendered to the world regime? What kind of governmental framework should be built on U. N. foundations? How shall the new world government be chosen; how shall it

(Continued on Page 23)

Tragedy Of Open Door And Closed Mind

LIE'S OPERATIONS

"Say Yes!"

"Buyer resistance."

"Will you sign the peace petition?"

Red Menace Now Under Control

MADRAS MINISTER'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, Aug. 5. (PTI): Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Education and Law Minister, Madras, said in the Legislative Assembly today that the Communist situation in Andhra was under control and that life and property in those areas were quite secure.

The Minister, who was replying to a question said that the allegation that police were shooting trouble makers after taking them into custody and not resorting to shooting as a measure of self-defence was "entirely false". The Minister requested members to repudiate such baseless rumours.

He said that all steps numanly possible were being taken to prevent the infiltration of Communists from Hyderabad into the Madras territory. He said that the Central Government had not sent any special instruction to the State Government for putting down the Communist menace in Andhra.

RED MARCH ON TIBET LIKELY

HONG KONG, August 5. (PTI-Reuter): Communist China intends marching on Tibet at an early date, according to a statement made by General Liu Po-chen, Chairman of the South-West China Military Affairs Commission, quoted today by the official Communist news agency.

Chinese observers here interpreted the statement to mean that Peking would act while the Western powers were devoting attention to Korea and Formosa. Earlier it was believed the Communists planned to attack Formosa before Tibet, but these plans undoubtedly were upset by renewed American interest in the protection of Formosa.

The Communist agency said Liu Po Chen told the Military Affairs Commission that the Peoples Army would soon enter Tibet with the object of wiping out British and American influence there.

He said when the country had been "liberated" Tibetans would be given regional autonomy and religious freedom.

Lamas (Tibetan priests) would be protected.

The Communists would respect existing customs, he said. Tibetan Government officials would not be removed from their present posts.

The Tibetan Army would be reorganised as part of the Chinese Peoples Army, he added.

Liu Po Chen is the famous one-eyed General, who led the Communists second field army to victory against the nationalists in the vital Hsuchow battle, north of Nanking at the end of the 1948. He probably has about 400,000 men under his command in West China, mainly in Szechuan province.

Dutch Army Dissolved In Indonesia

LAKE SUCCESS August 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Indo-Reuter): The United Nations Indonesian Commission reported yesterday that the Dutch Army in Indonesia had been dissolved.

The Commission in a report to the Security Council said that on July 26 the date of agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands the forces under the liquidation comprised 13,000 former members of the Royal Netherlands Army due for repatriation and 17,000 former members of the Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army. Of the latter, 5,000 were to be evacuated to the Netherlands and 12,000 demobilised in Indonesia.

Srinagar-Leh Aerially Connected

SRINIGAR, Aug. 5 (PTI): An Indian National Airways Dakota yesterday flew over to 11,000-feet-high Leh inaugurating regular civilian air service between Srinagar and Leh. Hitherto only Indian Air Force Dakotas used this route.

The flight on the trans-Himalayan route to Leh was covered in eighty minutes.

TERRITORIAL ARMY RECRUITMENT

Progress Maintained

NEW DELHI, August 5.

THE latest available figures for the progress of Territorial Army recruitment shows that the first place goes to Madras City where the units have already reached full strength. Two places, Coachin and Vishakhapatnam have yet to complete their quota, but on the whole, people have shown admirable enthusiasm for the T. A.

The next best response has been from Delhi. Orissa needs only a few more to complete its unit.

BENGALI KEEN

In Bengal, the Bengali, keen on any new national venture, is taking to the Territorial Army with zest. Although recruitment has not yet reached the target figure, it should not be long before all the units are completed.

Other States have considerable headway to make but the pace of recruitment in these States has, of late, become accelerated—giving an indication of people's growing interest in the Territorial Army.

The State where the response to the call for enlistment in the Territorial Army has been the poorest —is Madhya Pradesh. The State authorities are, however, confident that they would soon be able to get the necessary men for the T. A. units.

The main shortages in all states where recruitment has not been completed are in urban units which need technical men.

Recruitment to the electrical and mechanical engineering units of the T.A. was started recently and hence not much can be said about its progress at present. In order to speed up the recruitment of these units Army H.Q. have addressed a letter to heads of large industrial concerns in places where such units are being raised, suggesting the raising of units out of the personnel in their employ under their own supervisory staff.

This method, although involving a departure from the normal method of enrolment, will have the advantage of having in one unit men who normally work together and have the same standards of training and production.

ARMY PUBLICITY

The Army Headquarters, Bombay Area, will shortly launch an intensive publicity campaign for improving recruitment to the urban and technical units in Bombay.

With a view to achieving this object, the Sub-Area Headquarters are forming a Publicity Committee representing various interests whose help and service will be valuable.

GUNS FOR BUTTER IN BRITAIN

Era Of Austerity

LONDON, Aug. 5. (PTI-Reuter): The British rearmament programme will mean a doubling of the present output of defence equipment and stores in this country, it was learned authoritatively in London.

It will call for big re-organisation in industry, particularly in the engineering trades. The Government is understood to have decided that it represents the maximum contribution which Britain can make without affecting morale in this country or the reputation of Britain in the world.

The British Government does not intend to proceed with implementation of the plan until it has learned how far Washington is able to give the assistance hoped for. But meanwhile the increases in defence preparations which had been announced earlier in the House of Commons will be carried forward at top speed.

Dr. Santi Swarup Bhatnagar reached Jamshedpur Friday morning and paid a flying visit to the National Metallurgical Laboratority to assess the progress of wark. He was shown round by Dr. Contractor, Assistant Director of the Laboratory.

THEY WON'T LEAVE HIM ALONE!

Robeson's Passport Demanded

NEW YORK, Aug. 5. (PTI-Reuter): Paul Robeson, American-born Negro singer and leader of anti-racial movements, was understood to have been asked by the United States State Department to surrender his passport.

On Robeson's refusal to give up his passport the immigration office, the customs services and Federal Bureau of In stop him if he attempted to leave the United States, it was reported.

It was learned that, Robeson's activities in Left-wing movements and his criticism of America's international dealings had much to do with the revocation of his passport, a demand for which had been made a week ago.

The Negro singer was the main speaker at a meeting in New York's Negro district of Harlem about three weeks ago in which he demanded "Hands off Korea".

"PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION NECESSARY NOW"

BOMBAY GOVERNOR DECRIES ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

POONA, August 5. (PTI).

The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaja Singh said here today that preventive legislation was rendered necessary in this country because of "the existance in many States of a number of misguided persons who advocate a policy of violence". He added that India was not the only country in which preventive legislation was in force today.

The Governor, who was replying to an address presented by the Poona Bar Association at the District Court, gave an assurance that there would not be any interference on the part of Government in the coming general elections next year.

He appealed to all political parties and organisations to contest them, if they so desired, by all legitimate and peaceful means. Successful candidates, he said, would be at full liberty as at present to present any grievances in the Legislature.

Raja Maharaj Singh was the first Governor to receive an address from the Poona Bar Association.

DISAPPOINTED

Referring to the issue of civil liberties, the Govenor said, "I am disappointed and indeed surprised that you should have thought that life for Indians in the old regime in this respect was happier than under the present systen, directed by Ministers representing the people and elected by them."

The old negative idea of a State whose main functions were to preserve law and order had now he said been rightly superseded by the concept of a social welfare state.

He asked them whether they had forgotten the days as recent as 1942 when thousands upon thousands of people were sent to jail "not for violent crimes but for continued propagation of the idea of liberty for the country."

The Governor said it was unfortunately true that during the last three years several hundreds of persons had been detained in Bombay State. But the number of detenus was now happily very small and it would remain so, provided that "violence, direct or indirect is not resorted to or preached as a necessary or desirable means to achieve particular ends".

GOOD LAWER

Raja Maharaj Singh claimed that as a lawyer he had attined hundred percent success. He explained that he was a registered advocate of the Oudh Chief Court (recently merged in the Allahabad High Court), had conducted only one case in his legal career, and had won it.

U.S. Milo Arrives In Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 5 (PTI): A steamer carrying 4,500 tons of milo arrived here today from the United States of America. The entire quantity has been allotted to the Madras Government.

ANOTHER JOB FOR C. D. DESHMUKH

India's Governor On International Bank

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5. (PTI): Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, who is at present Governor in the International Monetary Fund has also been appointed India's Governor on the International Bank with immediate effect.

Mr. B. Rama Rao, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India who was hitherto India's Governor on the International Bank has been appointed India's alternate Governor on both the institutions, in place of Mr. Sundaresan.

RACIAL ACT IS HELD IN ABEYANCE

Malan Assures Pakistan

KARACHI, August 5 (PTI-Reuter): South Africa has assured Pakistan that provisions relating to the proclamation of the Group Areas Act would not come into operation before December 1950, it was learnt here last night.

South Africa in its reply to Pakistan's recent communication regarding clarification about the Group Areas Act is understood to have expressed its (South Africa's) willingness to participate in the proposed round table conference before that date—December 1950—without prejudice to respective standpoints of the parties—India, Pakistan and South Africa.

Government sources said that Pakistan would very probably confer with India on this latest South African clarification.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950–51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

PT. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.R.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

MALIK'S CEASE-FIRE PLEA MAY NOT BE HEEDED

Security Council Adjourns Without Voting

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Soviet Representative in the Security Council last night proposed a cease-fire in Korea, withdrawal of "foreign troops" and a hearing before the Council of Chinese Communist and North Korean representatives.

After further procedural dispute, during which the United States representative insisted that the only business before the meeting was the American-proposed motion to condemn North Korean aggression, the Council adjourned without a vote until next Tuesday.

It appeared from the statements made by the delegations that the Soviet proposals would be defeated when they come to a vote.

The Soviet resolution said, "the Security Council decides (a) to consider it necessary in the course of the discussion of the Korean question to invite the representative of the People's Republic of China and also to hear the representative of the Korean people.

"(b) To put an end to the hostilities in Korea and at the same time to withdraw foreign troops from Korea."

M. Malik put forward his proposals immediately after the Council had adopted the one-item agenda, the American proposed motion condemning North Korean aggression.

GREEKS PROVOKE ALBANIA

Protest To U. N.

LONDON, August 5 (PTI-Reuter): Albania yesterday sent a protest to the United Nations Secretary-General alleging five armed provocations by Greek forces during the period July 6 to 29, "with the aim of inciting an armed conflict in the Balkans and in Europe", the official Albanian news agency reported.

The protest said that in one of the incidents, a Greek soldier was blown up by a mine after penetrating Albanian territory and was then carried back to Greek soil by his companions. Albanian frontier guards had opened fire on the Greek intruders on several occasions, the protest said, and on July, 15, 80 Greek soldiers had played machine-gun fire "in the direction of Albania" for several hours from positions near the Albanian frontier.

Austin Has No Faith In Soviet

LAKE SUCCESS, August 5, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Warren Austin, chief United States delegate told reporters after Friday's meeting of the Security Council that he thought the Soviet proposal to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea "would be against all reason. The United Nations is trying to save itself from the force of arms of North Koreans. The Soviet move is just another of their pharisaical efforts to make the world believe that they are interested in peace."

Mr. Austin said emphatically he did not believe for a moment that United Nations troops would be withdrawn from Korea until there was a "just settlement" of the issue.

Mr. P. R. Richardson Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. R. Richardson, on board ss. Strathnaver died of heart failure yesterday, shortly before the steamer had touched port.

Mr. Richardson, who was 61, was employed with Messrs. Binny and Co., and was actively associated with the Cotton Research Institute at Matunga.

His funeral will take place at the Sewree cemetery on Monday at 10 a.m.

Lahore Journalist Arrested

LAHORE, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Maulana Nasrullah Khan Aziz, Editor, Daily 'Tasneem', Lahore, was arrested here this evening in connection with the publication of an editorial in his paper, said to contain personal attacks and defamatory statements against the Home Secretary to the Punjab Government.

'Tasneem' is the organ of Maulana Maududi's Jamat-e-Islami.

Conductor Is Said To Have Cheated BEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A surprise check of a "D" route B.E.S.T. bus at the Ballard Estate Terminus by two Checking Inspectors last evening resulted in the arrest of the bus conductor who is alleged to have tampered with the ticket issuing machine and defrauded the Undertaking of a part of the receipts.

A search of the person of the conductor led to the seizure of a file, a screw driver and a small piece of wire with which he is suspected to have tampered with the machine. A screw of the machine, which he is said to have removed a few minutes before reaching the terminus, was also recovered.

On examination of the machine, it was found that the conductor, by reversing the figures, had defrauded the B.E.S.T. Undertaking of Rs. 5-2-6 for the two trips he had just finished, the police stated.

This is the sixteenth arrest so far made by the city police on charges of cheating the B.E.S.T. Undertaking.

Chandrakanth Gangaram Bavant, the conductor, was today ordered to be remanded to custody by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court.

3 Months' R. I. For Impersonation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Krishnamurti S. Sharma, 28, who was found guilty of the charge of impersonating a high Government officer and thus cheating Government, was today sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

According to the prosecution, the accused posing as the Chief Marketing Officer, Government of India, gained admission in the Grand View Hotel, Lands Down, Colaba, which is run by Government exclusively for their servants, and stayed there for four days in last June, thus enjoying the concession rates permitted to Government servants.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Passing the sentence, the Magistrate observed that "persons who indulge in such cheating by personating themselves to be high Government officers shall not be let off lightly." However, he took into consideraton that the accused had already been in custody for a month and six days.

GRANTED BAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The servants' quarters of a building at Gowalia Tank were raided last evening by the Gamdevi Police when they seized satta slips and Rs. 251 in cash. Mohamed Ismail, the occupant of the room, was placed under arrest.

He was granted bail at the Girgaum Police Court today.

Babu Abdul Karim, who was arrested by the B.B. and C.I. Railway Police at Dadar, while travelling by the Meerut Express yesterday, for attempting to smuggle 3½ pounds of ganja, which he concealed in a pillow case, was also granted bail at the same Court.

3 Months For Theft

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Madhukar Sakharam, who was charged with housebreaking and theft, was today sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

According to the prosecution, the accused entered a building near Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, on July 12 and stole gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2,800. He was arrested subsequently at Ahmednagar.

Japs May Be Enlisted In U. S. Armed Services

SENATOR'S BILL FOR EARLY HEARING

WASHINGTON, August 5, (PTI-Reuter).

WARREN MAGNUSON (Democrat, Washington) said yesterday that General Douglas MacArthur had been asked by cable to comment on the military practicability of opening the American armed services to Japanese volunteers.

Senator Magnuson told a reporter that the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee had said there would be an early hearing by the committee on a bill, prepared by Senator Magnuson, urging Japanese voluntary enlistment.

Senator Magnuson said his bill would permit an unlimited number of Japanese enlistments. Japanese would be paid not less than 50 per cent of the pay received by American members of the armed forces. They would not be given citizenship privileges or veterans' benefits as a result of their service.

"We would have a pool of a half million trained men from which to draw enlistments," the Senator said. "They are good fighters who could be used in the defence of Japan or could be used anywhere else in Asia that MacArthur designates."

MEN TRAVELLING IN LADIES COMPARTMENT

88 Prosecuted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The BB and CI Railway with the aid of the Government Railway police recently launched a vigorous campaign against male passengers travelling in the ladies compartments on the suburban section of the Railway.

During the period March to June 1950, 88 persons were prosecuted for offences falling under this irregular mode of travel.

Further efforts are being made to tighten up existing methods of the campaign and it is expected that with the further and full co-operation of the Watch and Ward and Mobile Ticket Checking Staff, the nuisance will be entirely eliminated.

In their efforts, in this connection, the Railway expects the unstinted support and co-operation of the travelling public to help the Railway to their utmost in eliminating the evil.

944 Footboard Travellers Convicted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the period from 11-6-50 to 20-7-50 the number of prosecutions launched by the GIP Railway against footboard travellers was 944. All persons were convicted with fines extending upto Rs. 15 or in default simple imprisonment extending upto 15 days.

COTTON SEEDS ON SALE TO CO-OPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has purchased some stocks of cottonseed in the three surplus districts of the State, viz. Broach, Surat and Baroda. They are available for supply to co-operative societies in the State at reasonable rates. Some of these stocks have been brought to Bombay.

These stocks of cottonseed will be supplied at the rate of Rs. 10-14 per Bengal Maund ex-godown, inclusive of gunny and, at Rs. 11-2 per Bengal Maund at the despatching stations in the three districts.

If the stocks are required from the godowns in Bombay, the price will be Rs. 12-2 per Bengal Maund ex-godown. The co-operative societies obtaining the stocks for sale in the districts, can sell them after adding the actual transport and the incidental charges.

Any co-operative society desirous of purchasing cottonseed from these stocks should approach the District Magistrate of any of the three abovementioned districts or the Food Controller, Bombay, for their requirements.

166 To Mourn Her Loss

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 5 (PTI): Mrs B. V. Lingras, a resident of Radhnagari, 30 miles from here, died on August 2 at the age of 89. She leaves behind 166 direct descendants to mourn her loss—five sons, two daughters, 24 grandsons, 25 grand daughters, 58 great grandsons, 48 great, grand daughters and 4 great grand grand grand children.

CONGRESSMEN WORSE THAN DICTATORS

Seth Dalmia's Comment On Sardar's Speech

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (UPI): Commenting on Sardar Patel's recent speech in Parliament Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia in a press statement today says it showed "the dangerous extent to which Congress leaders have developed dictatorial mentality."

He adds: "The Sardar may compliment himself, the Bombay Government for their integrity and get cheering applause from Congress MPs, but the people, who were better off even in the days of the slavery than now cannot join in this applause".

"Congress leaders are acting worse than dictators under the garb of democracy and threaten the starving and desperate citizens with military and police terror," he adds.

"In innumerable cases of detention without trial, they were obliged to release the detenus on the orders of the high courts. If the arrested persons were really guilty of criminal action, why did not the Government bring them before the court and try them?"

Referring to Sardar Patel's remark that there were people who wanted a "Hindu communal government" in this country Seth Dalmia says: "What the people want is not a communal state but a truly religious taste which will protect the minorities more effectively than the present state". The growth of communal bitterness, adds he, was due to utter failure of the Government to protect even the legitimate rights of the Hindus who form the overwhelming majority of the people.

Detained Arms To Be Released

FOUND IN POSTAL PACKAGES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4. (PTI): The arms detained by the railway police at Howrah and Sealdah during the past week from Dacca-bound mail bags are being released under orders from the Central Government for destinations in East Pakistan, it is authoritatively learnt.

These include 30 guns recovered from bags coming from Karachi and Lahore. They were first detected at Sealdah on Saturday.

The quantity of inflamable "white powder", also recovered from those mail bags, which is now understood to be for commercial use is being detained, pending further orders from New Delhi as this is forbidden under P. and T. rules.

No further examination of post parcels in transit through India is likely, it is gathered.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijoe Ashad Vad 8, 2003
Muslim: Savval 21, 1368
Parsi: Apandarmad 8, 1316
Sunrise 6-16 a.m., Sunset 7-12 p.m.
Hightide 05-34, 18-22
Lowtide 10-32, 23-40

Today's Engagements

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan to address a meeting in Parel High School, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Theosophy and Family Life" 6-15 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambuddhananda's class on Bhagavadgita in English at R. K. Mission Library Hall 9 a.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BANDRA: Acharya S. J. Bhagat on "Prant Bharti or Anter Bharti", 4-30 p.m. Ashok Mehta to preside.

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA: Mass Rally of Textile workers at Kamgar Maidan 6 p.m.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The following is the official programme for celebrating the third anniversary of the Independence Day on August 15, 1950, in the Bombay City:

8-30 a.m.: A simple flag hoisting ceremony will be held in the Council Hall, Bombay. The Chief Minister will unfurl the Flag.

9-30 a.m.: A Police parade will be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar. The Minister for Home and Revenue will unfurl the Flag and take the salute. This will be a public function.

5 p.m.: His Excellency the Governor will be 'At Home' at the Town Hall to the Consular Corps and a distinguished gathering.

The programme for the districts has already been announced.

NO PARTIES FOR OFFICIALS

Government Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was learnt that Political and Services Department of the Government of Bombay has issued orders that Government officials must not accept any parties in their honour, either at the time of retirement or transfer or on any other occasion. This step is learnt to be a corollary of Government's austerity measures.

All Muslim employees of the Government of Bombay are stated to have been asked by Government to make arrangements in order to bring their families back from Pakistan wherever such exodus has taken place.

Independence Day Concession For Hotels

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Independence Day on coming August 15, the Government of Bombay has allowed restaurants and eating houses in the State to remain open till 4 a.m. on the night of August 15-16 for the purpose only of holding dances and other entertainments.

Restrictions On Feeding On Independence Day

In view of the imperative necessity of conserving foodstuffs, the Government of Bombay has decided, in consultant with the Union Government, not to relax the restrictions on the feeding of persons in connection with entertainments on August 15, 1950, the third anniversary of Independence Day. These orders apply to the whole State.

Battle Over Medium Of Instruction

DIVATIA'S CAUTION TO PROPOSED GUJARAT U IV RSITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE view that the question of the medium of instruction in the proposed Gujarat University should be decided only after a careful consideration on all the issues involved, including the fundamental one of its repurcussions on the career of the students was expressed by Shri. H. E. Divatia, Chief Justice of Saurashtra Government and Chancellor of the Gujarat University, this evening.

He was delivering the inaugural address of the Students Union of Shri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya at the Vidyalaya lecture hall.

Love of the mother tongue was a noble sentiment in itself but it should not be allowed to cloud the real issues at stake, added Shri. Divatia. The question should be decided calmly and dispassionately.

In this connection he cited the example of the Maharashtra University, which inspite of its being in existence for over two years had not come to any conclusion as regards the medium of instruction at the higher stage in colleges and post-graduate institutions.

He was of the opinion that Hindi, which would be the 'rashtra bhasha' in India after the 15 years time limit, should be the language of instruction at the higher levels of study as it would facilitate inter-state exchange of ideas and intellectual give-and-take.

The Gujarati community was essentially a business one and as such it was in its own interests to see that adoption of the regional language, which was mainly for felicity of learning and development of a student's personality, did not encourage any tendency of provincialism as it would not only destroy the hard-own political unity of country but sever the trade contacts of the community.

He criticised the present educational system and the mad rush for degrees, not for acquiring real knowledge or a true learning, but with a view to securing jobs. He commended the 'tutorial' and the 'credit' systems prevailing in England and America, which laid more emphasis on the student's ability to grasp a subject rather than mere memorising as obtained in India.

He characterised some of the present educational institutions as purely 'commercial' with no other motive than profit-making. Concluding he said that the real purpose of an university was to impart integrated knowledge to the students, the emphasis being on quality and not numbers.

Mr. Hirhatlal Shah, the Secretary of the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

RAISING LABOURS' LIVING STANDARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Labour played an important part in the industrial structure of the country and it would be in the interest of all to raise their standard of living and give them their proper status in the social, economic and cultural fields," observed Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, presiding over the second annual social gathering of the members of the staff of the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay and allied offices, today.

Shri Nimbalkar said that the Government had in hand many schemes for the welfare of the workers' education, housing accommodation and security of their employment and added, "With the advent of independence, we have to further see and assess all the western ideas about labour problems and judge how far they will really advance or affect our labour policy.

As we have come in contact with western idealism, and even now as we have to 'chalk out our policy in relation to the policy of others nations, we have to study and find out a proper solution for our problems that will be beneficial and help the rapid advancement of our country, and we must all try to get our rightful place in the comity of nations.

The Minister said that the members of the staff in the Labour Department had to meet both labour and management and they should all work in such a way as to bring about between them mutual trust and understanding. He added that India had given a proper lead to other States in the labour organization and it was up to them to keep up that lead.

Shri Nimbalkar said that a departmental gathering of the type they were having would certainly soften official angularities. On such occasions, he added, at least they must forget the official atmosphere and feel that they all belonged to one family.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ASSAM

All-India Weather

POONA, Aug. 5 (PTI): The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday.

The depression lies this morning over north Orissa and adjoining parts of east Madhya Pradesh and is centred near Jharsuguda. It is likely to move west north west or north west. Under its influence, the monsoon has been strong in east Madhya Pradesh and active in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh and east Hyderabad.

There have also been fairly widespread showers on the west coast and local showers in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, west Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra Desh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Strong monsoon conditions will prevail in the central parts of the country and in east Rajasthan. The monsoon will be active in the Punjab (Ind.) west Uttar Pradesh, north Hyderabad, Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There will be fairly widespread light to moderate rain on the west coast and in Gujarat and north Deccan (Desh) and local rain in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, east Uttar Pradesh, south Hyderabad and west Rajathan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in south-east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and in and near west Madhya Pradesh during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily all India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from June 1, 1950 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday: Abu 68 65 1.1 38.6 plus 7.5, Ahmedabad 88 77 T 22.3 plus 5.0, Ahmednagar 84 71 0 6.8 minus 2.6, Allahabad 90 78 0.3 19.4 plus 0.2, Ambala 92 78 0 11.3 minus 2.6 Aurangabad 85 71 0 10.0 minus 3.0, Bangalore 80 67 0 3.3 minus 4.1, Baroda 77 T 39.9 plus 19.6, Belgaum 75 67 0.3 35.6 plus 8.9, Banaras 91 77 0.9 24.1 plus 6.1, Bhavnagar 89 77 T 17.2 plus 5.6, Bhuj nil. BOMBAY 85 77 0.1 35.9 minus 9.9, Calcutta 86 77 0.9 29.6 plus 3.3, Cuttack 82 76 1.0 17.7 minus 7.4, Darceling 66 53 0.8 95.0 plus 33.1, Dehra Dun 86 74 0.1 38.5 minus 2.0, Delhi 93 77 0.1 20.1 plus 8.5, Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 72 0.7 13.5 plus 2.4, Indore 85 72 0.3 18.8 plus 0.4, Jaipur 91 77 0.1 14.2 plus 2.7, Jubbulpore 81 74 1.3 31.8 plus 1.7, Kanpur nil. Karachi nil, Kolhapur 78 70 T 22.1, Lucknow 85 79 1.0 10.7 minus 7.6, Madras 94 80 0.5 6.4 plus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 65 61 1.0 143.1 minus 24.1, Mussoorie 65 59 0.9 43.9 plus 1.9, Nagpur 85 75 0.2 16.0 minus 9.5, Cotacamund 64 52 0 10.5 minus 5.5, Patiala 92 78 0.1 10.0,—Patna 89 79 0.4 18.9 minus 1.7, Poona 82 71 0 11.9 plus 0.2, Rajkot 86 76 T 24.8 plus 9.0, Ranchi 78 71 1.0 36.3 plus 9.5 Shillong 77 65 0.2 46.7 plus 13.6 Sholapur 90 73 0.1 6.1 minus 3.1, Simla 66 59 1.6 41.6 plus 15.8, Surat 84 75 0.4 22.1 minus 5.2, Trivandrum 84 74 0 15.7 minus 6.0.

District Local Boards Of Broach And Dharwar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the members of the present District Local Boards of Broach and Dharwar districts should hold office for a further period of six months i.e., up to May 31, 1951. The extension of the term of the present members was necessitated by the fact that the proposals regarding the reconstitution of the two Boards are no yet finalised.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, August 6.

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. D. Kumar, G bhajan, 8-15 N. Patankar, kh. jaunpuri, 11-45 G Q. Khan, kh. desi. 12-15 p.m. For women, 12-50 Ar artist, G bhajan, 1-10 G. Joshi violin, 1-40 L. G. E. Clarke, listeners choice, 5-0 R. Ashtekar, multani, 5-30 Azamkhan, sitar, 5-45 Dilipkumar G geet, 6 10 Ar artist, Ganpatrao s, G bhajan 6-20 For industrial workers, 8-30 P. Swami, R. Ashtekar, kh. marwar, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 N. Patankar, kh. patdeep, 7 45 gottuvadyam, 8-45 Dilipkumar G geet, 9-15 R. Hariharan, K music, 9-45 Surprise item. 9-55 Musical interlude, 10-0 Symp. concert.

VARIATIONS. 7-30 a.m. Mangal prabhat, 7-40 Today's prog., 8-0 G. Joshi, violin, 8 45 N. Patankar, M pad, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 Appasaheb's play, 12-45 p.m. Musical interlude, 1-0 A. S. Damle M pad 1 30 C. Gurav, M stage song, 2-10 A. S. Damle, kh. desi 3 30 For children, 6-0 C. Gurav, M stage songs, 6-30 Villagers' prog. in Mar., and 6-50 in Kannada, 8-15 A. S. Damle, M songs 8 30 G. V. Divekar's H talk, 8-45 C. Gurav, M pad, 9-0 M. Ajinkya, H songs, 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 D Amel, Radio Orch., 10-0 G. Q. Khan, kh. chhayanat, 10 30 G. Jeshu, kh. malhar.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Bhaj Man, 7-45 Week's prog., 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 S. K. Panchakshari, todi, 9 0 N. T. Y. Puntambekar, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 S. K. Panchakshari, kh. purvi, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Vadya Sangeet, 7-15 A. H. Khan, thumri, geet, 7-30 N. T. Puntambekar, violin, 7-45 S. K. Panchakshari, samayno rang, 8 0 G. Veragiwala, G geet, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Listeners' choice, 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Neelmani Rawat, bhajan, 7-40 K. Arya, sitar, 7-50 B. Neelmani Ravat, G geet, 8-15 Avnava, 9-0 For children G 5 30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 Neelmani Ravat, G geet, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Tell us, 6-45 K. Arya, sitar, 7-0 G. A. Khan, vocal, 7-15 Tran Darwaje (variety) 7-30 For s, cnfcohSFioTe 8-5 K. Arya, sitar, 8 30 G. A. Khan, For industrial workers, G, 8-0 Locals, vocal, 9-30 As in Bombay.

Radio Goa

(31.22 m, 9619 kc.)

8-0 a.m. Bill Bailey's musical clock, 9.00 Promenade concert 9-30 Radio Goa Glee Club, 9-45 Keynotes by Carle, 10-00 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Bing time, 11-00 Top tunes of week, 12-00 p.m. Meet the band, 12-30 Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Variety, 2.00 Hindi request prog., 3 00 Indian film music 4-00 Salon serenade, 4-30 Concert Hall of AIR, 5-00 Through listening glass, 5 00 Back to Bible.

Phototelegrams To New York

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Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, the Cement Marketing Company of India, Limited, the Concrete Association of India, Limited and the New Jack Printing Works, Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri N. N. Majmudar.

MANI DASTUR SURPRISES BENGAL'S MISS MADAN

Some Major Upsets In B.P.T.T.A Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Mani Dastur, who had in the last open tournament, the St. Xavier's impressed as one meriting attention in the near future amply justified the faith placed in her, by surprising Bengal's leading woman player Miss Chaman Madan this evening in the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Championships.

tack, with a solid defence matched her opponents varied play with her versatile game, blending her attack with occasional moments of purely dogged defence. Miss Madan who was seeded number four in the women's singles, becomes the first seeded pair to be knocked out of the tournament which is hardly four-day old.

Another newcomer among the women's rank, the promising Miss P. Nunes easily accounted for the erratic Miss Indu Desai. Miss Indu Desai, could best be described as having defeated herself.

Miss Madan who partners Bhandari in the mixed event, gave an excellent display defeating a very formidable pair in Kumar Ghosh and the University player Miss Ruby Satarwala in two straight games.

In another interesting match O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro in three well-contested games, defeated a front-rank combination in Jaya Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha.

The following were the results:—

MIXED DOUBLES (first round): K. N. S. Narayanan and Sunita Amladi beat N. V. Kapadia and Hansa Khatau 21-9, 21-8; K. Jayant and Indu Desai beat J. Ezekiel and Maki Canteenwalla 21-9, 21-12; P. Pereira and Irene D'Souza beat V. V. Prabhu and Dhun Munshi 21-18, 14-21, 21-18; O. Dyer and Enid Boccaro w.o. 'A' Pair; Kumar Ghosh and Arpita Ghosh beat J. Parekh and Dhun Mistry 14-21, 21-10, 21-17; B. C. Desai and Joan D'Souza beat Jayanta De and Nirmala Merchant 17-21, 21-19, 21-17; S. N. Motiwalla and Silloo Motiwala beat K. Vasant and Kusum Nadkarni 21-15, 21-7; I. R. Joosab and Amina Joosab w.o. R. Sethna and Arni Sethna; H. M. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkar beat S. V Gaokar and Chandrakala Jariwalla 20-22, 21-13, 21-13; J. S. Patker and Mani Bharucha beat D. P. Somaya and Banoo Mowdawalla 21-17, 21-15. S. B. Jog and Godafried Tarapore beat U. S. Bangera and Kusum Lotwalla 21-16, 21-16; R. Bhandari and Chaman Madan beat P. Kumar and Ruby Satarawalla 21-18, 21-17; Y. S. Vyas and Gool Nasikwalla beat N. J. Nensey and Gool Irani 21-7, 21-14; B. A. Lalljee and Suhasini Joshi beat J. Sequeira and Joyce Nunes 21-15, 21-14; V. M. Nadkarni and Pat Nunes beat F. J. Dubash and Mani Dastoor 16-21, 21-14, 21-18; H. Kapadia and Dhun Sethna beat R. K. Serewalla and Pilloo Billimoria 21-14, 21-12.

SECOND ROUND: O. Dyer and Enid Boccaro beat J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha 21-18, 14-21, 21-14; V. M. Nadkarni and Pat Nunes beat P. Pereira and Irene D'Souza 21-14, 21-16; K. Jayant and Indu Desai beat I. R. Joosab and Amina Joosab 21-18, 21-15; B. A. Lalljee and Suhasini Joshi beat Kumar Ghosh and Arpita Ghosh 21-17, 21-5; Y. S. Vyas and Gool Nasikalla beat D. R. Kapadia and Dhun Sethna 21-14, 21-11; N. M. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkar beat K. N. S. Narayanan and Sunita Amladi 21-18, 21-13; S. Motiwalla and Silloo Motiwala beat S. B. Jog and Godafried Tarapore 17-21, 21-18, 21-11; R. Bhandari and Chaman Madan beat B. C. Desai and Joan D'Souza 21-9, 21-13.

MEN'S DOUBLES (first round): S. B. Jog and S. N. Gandhi beat Arun Desai and C. Almeida 21-11, 21-10; S. K. Thackersey and Y. S. Vyas beat N. V. Kapadia and M. Galvankar 21-11, 24-22; R. D. Haulady and A. S. Amladi beat G. Jehanan and Jal Mehta 21-15, 21-17; B. A. Lalljee and J. S. Patkar beat K. R. Panjri and D. D. Walawalkar 21-17, 17-21, 21-16; U. S. Bangera and Y. M. Mahajan beat P. Pereira and J. D'abree 17-21, 22-20, 21-10; Y. K. Nedarya and D. Solomon beat T. Abdulla and A. Patel 21-19, 221-15; R. Bhandari and K. Jayant beat M. M. Dalvi and V. B. Shambag 21-14, 21-18; K. N. S. Narayanan and N. Krishnamurthy beat S. A. Mecklai and H. A. Mecklai 21-10, 21-7; A. H. Diwanjee and S. G. Vasani beat C. P. Kapadia and B. P. Bhatia 21-9, 21-12; B. J. Pocha and F. T. Gorimar beat A. C. Shetty and R. A. Seth 21-13, 21-14. M. L. Lulla and N. L. Bajaj beat J. P. Dubash and S. A. Mecklai 21-16, 21-17; S. N. Motiwalla and S. L. Shroff beat I. R. Joosab and A. Setalvad 21-14, 21-19; P. Abraham and A. I. Jacob beat C. T. Shah and K. H. Rastogi 21-12, 19-21, 21-10; R. N. Muthuswamy and V. Ranganatn beat Jayanta De and V. V. Prabhu 21-18, 23-21; Jall Godrej and P. Kumar beat C. G. Velkar and S. V. Gaokar 22-20, 18-21, 21-17; P. K. Nanji and D. Talati beat D. R. Kher and J. S. Rane 21-19, 21-19; D. P. Sampat and D. P. Somaya beat R. N. Irani and K. N. Anklesaria 21-12, 21-9; P. D. Hilloo and A. H. Dessi beat S. P. Master and R. Contractor 21-10, 21-13; K. N. Shah and S. V. Ashar beat K. K. Karanjia and R. T. Jhaveri 21-5, 22-20; N. J. Nensey and V. D. Kalavar beat A. Choksi and J. Kothari 21-9, 21-17; Ashok Amladi and S. V. Nadkarni beat N. L. Bhatt and B. S. Mahajan 21-8, 23-25, 21-7; N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni beat D. N. Bhatkal and A Benjamin 21-16, 21-16; G. N. Zarparkar and T. M. Rasal beat K. R. Laxman and R. Jaganath 21-18, 21-15; R. K. Karkera and S. Venkatraman beat R. E. Vakharia and K. G Kayatia 21-17, 21-20.

SECOND ROUND: D. H. Kapadia and Kumar Ghosh beat I. Swamy and M. Shinde 21-6, 21-11; R. M. Jhaveri and J. Ezekiel beat F. J. Dubash and P. J. Bode 21-18, 21-17; A. S. Amladi and R. D. Hallady beat P. D. Hilloo and A. H. Desai 21-19, 19-21, 21-15; B. A. Lalljee and J. S. Patkar beat K. N. Shah and S. V. Ashar 21-17, 21-14;

B. A. Lalljee and J. S. Patkar beat K. N. Shah and S. V. Asher 21-17, 21-14; U. S. Bangera and Y. Mahajan beat R. N. Muthuswami and V. Ranganath 21-11, 22-20; S. B. Jog and S. N. Gandhi beat A. H. Divanji and S. G. Wasani 21-18, 21-17; N. Krishnamurthi and K. N. S. Narayan beat B. J. Poncha and F. T. Gorima 21-11, 21-13; D. Sampat and D. P. Somaya beat S. V. Nadkarni and A. Amladi 21-18, 21-13; P. Abraham and A. I. Jacon beat N. J. Nensey and V. D. Kalava 21-18, 21-19; R. Bhandari and K. Jayant beat M. L. Lulla and N. L. Bajaj 21-14, 24-22; S. N. Motiwalla and S. L. Shroff beat P. K. Nanji and D. Talati 21-13, 21-12; V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistry beat J. Godrej and P. Kumar 21-13, 12-21; 21-15; Y. Nedaria and D. Solomon beat R. Karkera and S. Venkatraman 19-21, 21-19, 21-18; C. J. Dawale and P. K. Joshi beat K. P. Bherani and P. R. Alparwalla 21-13, 21-15; S. K. Thackersey and Y. S. Vyas beat G. Zarapka and T. Rasal 21-15, 21-18.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (first round): Enid Bocarro beat Mrs. A. J. Patel 23-21, 21-14; Miss C. Madan beat Miss D. Sethna 21-17, 21-11; Miss J. Walawalkar beat Miss S Bala 21-19, 21-19; Mrs. S. Joshi beat Miss N. V. Merchant 21-13, 21-17; Miss P. Nunes beat Miss V. S. Dalal 21-16, 21-9; Mrs. G. Nasikwala beat Miss P. C. Mistry 21-7, 21-8; Miss Indu Desai w.o. Miss J. Nunes; Miss S. Motiwala w.o. Miss V. Jhaveri; Mrs. M. Bharucha w.o. Miss C. Bhalekar; Miss C. Jhariwala beat Miss J. Canteenwala 21-19, 21-14; Miss J. D'Souza beat Miss H. Khatau 21-12, 21-15.

SECOND ROUND

Miss R. Satarwala w.o. Miss S. Amladi; Miss M. K. Dastur beat Miss C. Madan 21-15, 16-21, 21-12; Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss C. R. Jhariwala 21-11, 21-13; Miss P. Nunes beat Miss Indu Desai 21-18, 21-19; Miss J. Walawalkar beat Miss S. Motiwala 21-14, 22-20, Mrs. S. Joshi beat Miss B. D'Mello 21-14, 21-16; Mrs. G. Nasikwala beat Miss J. D'D'Souza 21-4, 21-8.

MEN'S SINGLES (first round): V. Raganath beat N. V. Kapadia 23-21, 21-9; M. M. Dalvi beat N B. Samant 21-12, 21-11; P. Harikrishna beat S. A. Santhanam 21-7, 21-13; Jal Mehta beat R. J. Taraporewala 21-15, 25-23; M. D. Damani beat P. G. Shinde 21-19; 21-14; K. Janakiram beat J. I. Jacob 9-21, 21-16, 21-9; M. V. Halady beat R. M. Toddywala 21-15, 21-9; A. Mahadev beat S. R. Ghadiali 21-16, 22-20; A Gandhi w.o. K. J. Nagpure; Dilip Sampat w.o. N. D. Munshi; P. R. Alpaiwala w.o. K. Fateh; V. Mahan w.o. H. K. Mistry; V. J. Kapadia w.o. S. K. Kothare; R. G. Gazdar beat S. C. Mudnany 22-20, 21-13; P. Kumar beat B. S. Mahajan 21-11, 21-16; F. J. Dubash beat E. K. Mistry 21-12, 11-21, 21-17; B. Surendra beat H. N. Shah 21-12, 21-16; V. R. Merchant beat K. Dalal 23-21, 23-21; Kothare w.o. Kapadia.

SECOND ROUND

M. M. Dalvi beat V. V. Prabhu, 21-13, 24-22; G. N. Zarparker beat J. B. Kolah, 21-4, 21-8; K. Mistry beat D. Sampat, 21-4, 21-6; V. Ranganath beat A. Gandhi, 21-15, 21-6; K. P. P. Menon w.o. K. P. Golwala; P. Harikrishan beat J. Mehta. 21-18, 21-13; A. Subba Rao beat R. K. Suvarna, 21-12, 21-10; R. C. Gazder beat V. R. Merchant 21-11, 21-13; M. V. Halady beat V. Mohan 21-17, 21-13; F. J. Dubash beat A. Mahadev 21-19, 18-21 21-15; N. L. Bajaj beat N. P. Golvala 21-17, 17-21, 21-13; M. D. Damania beat J. I. Jacob 21-17. 21-13; P. R. Alpaiwala beat V. J. Kapadia 14-21, 21-15, 21-10; P. Kumar beat B. Surendra 21-17 21-19; C. N. Hanavar beat V. M. Choksi 21-12, 18-21, 21-13.

Ullal And Mugwe Lose Doubles Title

MISS BETTY FARIAS WINS WOMEN'S SINGLES CROWN

BOMBAY, Saturday

The country's leading men's doubles badminton combination Dattatraya Mugwe and Bala Ullal had to accept defeat at the hands of the promising young pair M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil, when in the sensational semifinal of the Suburban Open Badminton, played this evening, the latter pair played magnificently to dethrone the winners of the tournament.

Patil particularly was in a deadly form, smashing at will anything and everything. Added to that the brilliant service of his partner M. K. Bhopardikar enabled them to win the first game in a sensational manner. The score was 13 all, when Bhopardikar won four vital points by his play.

Miss Betty Farias, the holder of the title, reproduced excellent form to beat her old rival Mrs. Nobina Lewis. Petty played exceedingly well in the initial game, and took it without giving away much.

In the second game, Mrs. Lewis played well and took the score at 10, until which time she was leading all throughout.

The women's doubles titles went to Mrs. Lewis and Miss Sumitra Nigudkar, who got the better of Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi Vakil. The latter failed to do justice to the popular belief that they lead Bombay in this event.

In the junior's singles Sharad Desai proved to be too good for his opponent Gazdar, whom he defeated in the final.

The following were the results:

Men's Singles

(SEMIFINAL)

George Lewis beat P. S. Nilkant, 15-3, 15-1.

Women's Singles Final

Miss Betty Farias beat Mrs. Nobina Lewis, 11-8, 12-11.

Junior's Final

S. D. Desai beat A. R. Gazdar, 15-4, 15-2.

Women's Doubles

Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Miss Sumitra Nigudkar beat Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi Vakil, 16-18, 15-7, 15-11.

Men's Doubles Final

M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat George and Mrs. Lewis 18-13, 15-17, 15-6.

INDIAN GYM'S FIRST DEFEAT

Goans Win By A Penalty Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Gymkhana were in for a rude shock this evening when they suffered their first reverse in a series of eight games that they have played so far in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League at the hands of Goan Sports "B" by a solitary goal scored of a penalty kick.

Indian Gymkhana dominated play and were only held in check by a resolute Goan defence that left nothing to chance. First time tackling and quick clearances kept Indian Gymkhana in check. Goans scored the all important goal in the second half of play from a penalty kick taken by C. D'Souza.

Rainbow Sports accounted for Tata Sports "A" by two goals to nil in the same tournament when A. Gonsalves and G. D'Sa scored.

Two minutes silence proceeded the commencement of this game owing to the death of Tata's life half Wingato who died of typhoid this morning.

In the Ahmed Sailor Cup quarter final round St. Sebastians accounted for Little Flower by three goals to nil. R. Antoo scored twice and M. Nanes once for the winners.

In the H.V.M. Cup Tournament played at the Railway Gound, Fort Rangers and B. K. Samaj shared two goals. Swamy scored for the former, while Ambat scored for the latter.

In the match between St. Xavier's "B" and Rider Sports Club in the Second Division of the Indian Football League was not played owing to the failure of the referee to appear.

In the Day's Sport

FOOT BALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. I.C.I. 'B' vs Goan's 'B' (Second Division Harwood League)

5-30 p.m. Rashid's vs Indian Navy (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xarier's College Ground Parel:

4-30 p.m. Rainbow vs Indian Air Force. (Indian League Div. II).

5-30 p.m. General Motors vs Indian Gymkhana (Indian League Div. I).

G.I.P. Railway Ground Parel:

3-30 p.m. Fort Rangers vs B. K. Samaj.

4-30 p.m. G.I.P. Railway 'C' vs Pratap's XI (H.V.M. Cup).

At the Oval:

3-45 p.m. Mother India 'B' vs Bombay Fort 'C'.

4-45 p.m. Young Men's 'A' vs Jawahar 'A'.

5-45 p.m. Bombay Fort 'A' vs Mother India 'A' (Ashok Shield).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall

3-30 p.m.: Third round of men's doubles; 4 p.m.: semi-finals of juniors doubles and quarter-finals of women's singles; 4-20 p.m.: third round of mixed doubles.

5-45 p.m.: semi-finals of women's doubles and quarter-finals of juniors' singles.

6 p.m.: quarter-finals of mixed doubles.

6-30 p.m.: fourth round of men's singles.

WATER POLO

Victoria Baths, Backbay:

9-30 a.m. Golwalla League.

4-30 p.m. I.C.I. 'B' vs Goans 'B'

St. Xavier's College Ground Parel:

KHEEM SINGH SCORES POPULAR TREBLE

Form Horses Oblige

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

POONA, Saturday

A considerably large crowd attended the first day of the Poona races held this afternoon. The weather was ideal and the race track was in excellent condition and this enabled winners to record fast timings. Liberty Belle, winner of the day's chief event cut the six furlongs in 1 minute 13 4/5 seconds while three-year-old Al Hamil who broke his maiden scored by a strut and clocked 1 minute 14 1/5 secs.

Fortune smiled again on the famous Talib-Kheemsingh combination. The latter champion rider had the distinction of scoring a very popular treble. He kept the ball rolling at Poona with odds on favourite, Guest of Honour and firm favourites Neola and Liberty Belle completed his treble late in the evening. Kheem Singh was challenged by the riders of runners-up in both the occasions on Neola and Liberty Belle but the objections were overruled by the Stewards.

With the first and the last leg falling to outsiders, the treble pool was solved by only two punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 13,670-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE NERAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GUEST OF HONOUR 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Kapadia's LIBERATOR 8-12 Jagdish 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and F. B. Burjorji's MASKED PLEASURE 8-12 Sk. Ahmed 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CASANOVA 8-12 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Hangover, Inquilab and Windsor Toy.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 48.
Trainer: Talib.

THE LONI PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. B. R. Baid's QUEEN OF HEARTS 8-3 Antoo 1
Maharaja of Idar's NEEMPHOOL 9-5 Ghaus Khan 2
Mr. S. D. Hemrajani's GIPSY FLOWER 9-0 Damodar 3
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's ROMANTIC KISS 7-12 Janardan 4
All ran.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 31 and Rs. 88.
Trainer: McQuade.

THE LONI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. P. Rylands' LITTLE STAR 8-3 S. Chavan 1
Mrs J S. Deane's BASILIAN 8-3 Shaikh 2
Kumar Chiman Singh's CELERITY 8-6 Jagdish 3
Mr A. Fatah's SALAMAT 8-5 Devaney 4
Not run: Montfort.

Won by: Head, Neck, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 37. Rs. 41 and Rs. 79.
Trainer: Rylands.

THE NERAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-12 Purtusingh 1
Messrs A. S. Motabhoy and Hamza Alis GALLANT MAN 8-12 Aurobinda 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAJGURU 8-12 Sethna 3
The Raja of Akalkot's MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS 8-12 P. Khade 4
Not run: Paper Crown, Way Out, Diamond Star, Acha Masala, Gun Drill Eremitage and Andaz.

Won by: 10 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.
Trainer: A. Mahomed.

THE LONI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's PRINCESS DOMINIC 8-7 Ghaus Khan 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's HARLEM LIGHTS 9-0 Kadam 2
Mr. S. Zito's MIRELLA 7-12 Argade 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's AROMA 8-5 Devaney 4
Not run: Malabar Star.

Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 38 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's NEOLA 9-6 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 8-0 Mahomed Ali 2
Mrs. A. E. Raymond and Mr. R. A. Fox Raymond's FULL HOUSE 9-2 Duffy 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's AYAAZ 7-11 Shaikh 4
Not run: Bhopal Star, Independence, Flying Arrow. Near Image and Shubh Laxmi.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 41 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: Talib.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LIBERTY BELLE 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PANKAJ 7-6 Devaney 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's RED BIRD 7-0 J. Bhosle 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's COUP D'ETAT 8-10 S. Chavan 4
All ran.

Won by: Neck, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 13 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 48 and Rs. 45.
Trainer: Talib.

THE BHOPAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. J. G. Shah and R. R. Jaitly's SATTA 8-5 Shaikh 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's DIL-KI-BAT 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's QUEEN ELIZABETH 9-2 Purtusingh 3
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 9-1 P. Khade 4
Not run: Imprudence, Tamasha and Royal Guard.

Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 177. Places Rs. 58, Rs. 43 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE BHOPAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's PELION 8-4 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PICK MONEY 8-4 Damodar 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's THE CAVALIER 8-13 Pierce 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's INDRA MOHINI 8-2 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Down South.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 38 and Rs. 42.
Trainer: Buckley.

Treble Pool paid Rs. 13,670-8-0. Tickets 2.

Furuhashi Does It Again

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter).

Hironoshin Furuhashi, Japan's leading swimmer, today beat his own official world record for the 400 metres free style when he recorded 4 minutes 33.2 seconds in winning the event on the second day of the United States versus Japan meeting here.

Furuhashi holds the official world record at four minutes 34.6 seconds, which he returned here in July 1949, but this has since been bettered by the Japanese himself with 4 minutes 33.3 seconds and by John Marshall of Australia with 4 minutes 33.1 seconds and 4 minutes 29.5 seconds.

Marshall finished fourth in today's race.

WEST INDIES OUT FOR 211

Glamorgan Score 109 For 2 Wkts.

SWANSEA, August 5, (PTI-Reuter): The west Indies, going in first after winning the toss, were all out for 11 against Glamorgan here today. By tht close Glamorgan had made 109 for two wickets.

Wilfred Wooller broke the back of the West Indies innings on a good pitch by taking three of the first four wickets, beating most of the batsmen through the air by his cleverly disguised slower ball. Good spin bowling by Emrys Davies finished off the tail, and the last five batsmen put on only 34 runs. Davies took four eighteen and Wooller, who was punished following his successes, three for 77. Kenneth Trestrail hit 53 in 45 minutes, with a six and eight fours, and Robert Christiani got 50 in 70 minutes. Alan Rae, who got 32, reached his 1,000 runs for the season.

Temrys Davies (29) Gilbert Parhouse (43 not out), and W. Jones (30 not out) helped the Glamorgan score 109 for two in two hours.

Marshall was frequently beaten by Wooller, who bowled slower than usual but added guile, varying his flight intelligently. When 51 had been put on in 75 minutes, he got Rae, deceiving him with a change of pace.

Trestrail came in and immediately cut Watkins for three consecutive fours.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Marshall c Shepherd b Wooler	20
Rae lbw Wooller	32
Weekes b Watkins	1
Trestrail b Wooler	53
Christiani lbw b Watkins	50
Gomez c H. Davies b Muncer	38
Wiliams c Watkins b E Davies	0
Goddard lbw E. Davies	3
Johnson b E. Davies	5
Jones not out	6
Ramadhin st H. Davies b E Davies	1
Extras	2
Total	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hever	10	3	16	0
Shepherd	7	0	18	0
Wooler	16	2	77	3
Watkins	17	2	66	2
E. Davies	11	3	18	4
Muncer	7	2	14	1

GLAMORGAN (First Innings)

E. Davies c Christiani b Jones	29
Parkhouse not out	43
Muncer b Ramadhin	1
Jones not out	30
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts.)	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Johnson 7/4/9/0.
Gomez 9/1/25/0.
Jones 12/2/39/1.
Ramadhin 9/3/30/1.

B. E. S. T. AND F. GOANS DRAW

First Division Harwood Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BEST Sports Club failed to hold on to their solitary goal lead and were forced to share two points and two goals with St. Francis Goan's in the First Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the Cooperage.

There was little to choose between the two teams, which were pretty evenly matched. Both goalkeepers acquitted themselves creditably and the low score does them honour.

The numerous scoring chances that were wasted by both sets of forwards are unaccountable and the deep defenders of the BEST, Pinto and Azavedo gave a good display. Britto and Walter D'Souza did likewise for the Goans.

BEST took the initiative and in the fifth minute of the opening period opened their account through Jairam, their centre forward who evaded Walter D'Souda the deep defender and drew Christopher away from goal then steered the ball into net from a difficult angle.

The Tramwaymen managed to hold on to this early lead till about ten minutes before the end, when St. Francis Goan's equalized through A. D'sa who sent home a free kick.

Thereafter, the St. Francis Goans were pressing determinedly for the winning and all important goal, but the deep defence of the BEST and goalkeeper kept them away.

The teams were:

BEST—Prabhakar; Pinto, Azavedo, Rodricks, Perumal, Shetty; Sawant, Shivrani, Jairam, Khandia, Pimpalgaokar.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; Britto, W. D'Souza, D'sa, F. Ribeiro, D'Costa, R. D'Souza, J. Fernandes, Eusebio, Silvester, A. Fernandes.

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

Rugby League Tourists Beat Auckland

AUCKLAND, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): England's Rugby League Tourists today beat Auckland by 26 points (four goals six tries) to seventeen points (four goals three tries).

The touring side led at half time by 18 points to five.

SANTOSH TROPHY DRAW ALTERED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5 (PTI): Trivandrum has withdrawn from the Inter-State Football Championship for the Santosh Memorial Shield which starts here on August 7. The ties as originally announced have, therefore, been altered. Mysore, Assam, Delhi and Hyderabad have got byes to the second round.

The following is the revised draw:

FIRST ROUND

1 Bihar versus Orissa—Aug. 10; 2 West Bengal versus Madhya Pradesh—Aug. 7; 3 Army versus Rajputana—August 9; 4 U. P. versus Bombay—August 15.

SECOND ROUND

A winners of 1 vs Mysore—August 14; B winners of 2 versus Assam—August 12; winners of three versus Delhi—August 11; winners of 4 versus Hyderabad—Aug. 17.

SEMI-FINALS

A versus B; C versus D.

ASHOK SHIELD FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday

The following are the results of the first round matches in the Ashok Shield Tournament which commenced today at Oval, conducted by the Karnatak Sporting Association for the Schools of Karnatak in Bombay City.

Mogaveera School 'B' 2 goals (Wamarjun and S. P. Suvarna), Jawahar School 'B' 0.

Mother India School 'C' 1 goal (N. P. Uchil), oung Men's School 'B' 0.

Bombay Port School 'B' 3 goals (Bhoja and Annu), Mogaveera School 'C' 2 goals (Raju and R. G. Kanchan).

How 'Reds' Exploit The Gullible

BOMBAY GOVT. PAMPHLET ON ERANDGAON INCIDENT

Communist And S. K. Party Contention Refuted By Facts

BOMBAY, Aug. 5 (UPI)

THE "standardised tactics of the Communists in their effort to exploit the gullible who fall victim to their campaign of incitement," are further exposed in a pamphlet issued by the Bombay Government today giving facts of the "Erandgaon Incident" of March 24, 1949.

This incident culminated in the tragedy involving opening of fire by the police party to prevent looting of Government grain godown and large-scale general plan of murder, loot and arson that had been carefully drawn up by the combined forces of the Marathawada Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party and the Shetkari Kamkari Paksha.

"The Erandgaon incident falls into a typical pattern of the Communist method of disruption, incitement and violence" the pamphlet observes.

The pamphlet, touching the history and background of the incident, points out that the story dates back to 1946 when a Communist candidate was defeated in the Bombay Assembly election from Ahmednagar North constituency.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

The Erandgaon incident, the pamphlet says, originated in the campaign launched by a pleader of Erandgaon, a staunch Communist who, and his fellow-Communists, succeeded in forcing the villagers to refuse to fulfil the levy demand. The villagers either under incitement or intimidation of Communists, did not contribute any grain under procurement. Despite this, a mob got together by the Communists obstructed a truck which was removing the stocks in the godown from surrounding villages on March 21, 1949. The godown-keeper, the driver of the truck and the 'hamals' were intimidated and an attempt was made by the godown-keeper to remove the bags in the godown. When loading operations were going on, the Communist mob came on the scene and they made about seventy women squat in front of the godown and obstruct the loading operations. The men were standing by.

Subsequently on March 24, a mob from 600 to 700 persons gathered to obstruct the removal of the stock. The police party was cornered in a narrow lane by the angry, violent mob. Police were stoned and ultimately police opened fire in which five persons were killed. The firing stopped as soon as the mob dispersed.

RED THESIS REFUTED

The pamphlet refutes the Communist and S. K. Party thesis that the Erandgaon Incident was the outcome of the local food situation and that the villagers would have faced the prospect of starvation had they allowed the grain from the local godown to be removed.

Out of 365 houses in the village, 230 houses were found to have adequate stocks of foodgrains, it points out.

All available evidence clearly established the fact that the men of the Communist and S. K. Parties had made elaborate arrangements for staging what they had envisaged as a full-scale 'show down' on the Government, the pamphlet states. The behaviour of the mob showed this beyond any reasonable doubt.

The pamphlet further records that the statements made by the wounded villagers showed that the men of the Red Flag had used persuasion as well as threats and had collected a crowd by assuring them that the police dared not use force and would never open fire.

DISREPUTABLE

"Statements filed particularly by

(Continued from page 19)

BEARD IN ISLAMIC STATE

LAHORE, Aug. 4 (PTI): The Punjab (Pakistan) Government denied today the report that their Home Secretary had refused a candidate the job of a driver "on the ground that he had a beard."

WATER LEVEL IN GANGES RISING

KANPUR, Aug. 5, (PTI): The river Ganga is rising at Kanpur, and the water level touched the 371-foot mark at 5 p.m today.

The low-lying villages on the banks have not been affected by this rise, but the district authorities are keeping a close watch on the situation.

100 KILLED IN BATTLE FOR PRESIDENCY

Brazilian Police Blackout Town And Open Fire

ONE hundred people were believed killed or injured when police opened fire on a political meeting in Sao Luis Del Maranhao, North east Brazil, the 'Democrazcia, reported here today.

The meeting was in support of Senor Getulio Varga's candidature for Brazilian Presidency. Just as Senor Adhemrde Barro, Governor of Sao Paulo State, started to address the pro-Varga rally, the whole township of Sao Luis was plunged into darkness.

The police then opened fire by the light of motorcar headlights, it was alleged.

The report, which was also published in other newspapers here, added that Senor Debarros got to the airport and took off in a private plane before the Sao Luis lights were turned on again.

STRIKERS INVADE NEWSPAPER OFFICE

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 5 (UPI):— An angry mob of over 100 striking drainage workers in a demonstration this afternoon broke into the office of the "Deccan Chronicle," a local English daily, yelling and calling for explanation from the managing editor on a report appearing in the paper that the "workers were asked to continue their strike disregarding the agreement arrived at between the Labour Union Secretary and the authorities."

The strikers compelled the embarrassed managing editor to disclose the source of information whereupon the mob dispersed.

BUENOS AIRES RED CHIEF SHOT DEAD

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): A group of armed men shot dead the Secretary General of the Buenos Aires Provincial Communist Party, Gorge Calve, in an attack on the local Communist Party premises in the Quilmes Quarter, near the federal capital, last night.

The men, who shouted "Korea Korea" as they attacked, also killed a second man, who had not been identified.

Service Of U. S. Navy Ratings To Be Extended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Navy today announced that the service of all regular navy and naval reserve ratings would be extended for 12 months.

The only exceptions of this ruling are conscripts called up for a 12 months tour of duty.

Jaos Should Aid U. S. In Korea, Says Premier

TOKYO, August 5 (PTI-Reuter): Japan should voluntarily cooperate with the United Nations in the Korean war in the interests of peace, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida declared yesterday, in a statement made in his capacity of Liberal Party President.

Sikh MLAs Of Punjab

DECISION NOT TO QUIT CONGRESS

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 5, (PTI): The Sikh members of the Punjab Assembly, elected on Panthic ticket, have decided not to leave the Congress Party in order to form a Panthic bloc in the Legislature.

This decision was taken at a meeting of twelve Sikh Panthic members of the Assembly this afternoon.

Announcing the decision to the press, Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail and Giani Kartar Singh, two Ministers of the Punjab Government, in a joint statement said that all Sikh members elected on Panthic ticket except two who could not be contacted (one of them has gone abroad and the other is out of the Punjab), had expressed their determination not to leave the Assembly Congress Party in order to form a Panthic bloc.

Cripps To Go To Zurich For Medical Treatment

LONDON, August 5 (PTI Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will go to Zurich (Switzerland) later this month for a medical checkup at the clinic where he had treatment in July and August last year, it was stated here today.

Penicillin Bulbs Stolen

KARWAR, Aug. 5, (PTI): Two hundred bulbs of penicillin are reported to have been pilfered in transit from Bombay to Karwar.

The bulbs were despatched by railway parcel addressed to the Civil Surgeon of Karwar, when the parcel was opened at the Civil Hospital, no bulbs were found in it.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the reconstituted Cottage Industries Board which met for the first time today under the chairmanship of Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Industry and Supply Minister, appointed a small committee of six charged with three tasks.

PAK MINISTERS AT GANDHIJI'S SAMADHI

The Pakistan Ministers who are now in Delhi laid wreaths at Mahatma Gandhi's 'Samadhi' at Rajghat on August 4.
Left to right: the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Mookherjee, Chairman of the Minorities Commission, West Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Tafazal Ali, Chairman of the Minorities Commission, East Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Biswas, India's Minister of Minorities and the Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik, Pakistan Minister of Minorities.

N. KOREANS CROSS NAKTONG RIVER

Break Through New Allied Line Of 'No Retreat'

Gen. MacArthur's Hq. for Korea, August 5 (PTI-Reuter)

AN American Eighth Army communique admitted today that northern forces had crossed the Naktong river, new Allied line of "no retreat".

The Communique gave no indication of the size of the force which had crossed the river. The crossing was made today east and south-east of Sangju, near the north west corner of the American defence box.

The Communique said: "There is a buildup of enemy forces along the Naktong river east and south east of Sangju.

"At some points in this area the enemy was crossing the river this afternoon.

"Air reconnaissance reported this afternoon that the bridge in the vicinity of Hyopchon was being rebuilt.

The Communique continued: "The Air Force is dropping leaflets written in Korean to refugees telling them not to cross the river but to take to the hills and supplies will be dropped to them.

"There are two reports of unidentified planes having strafed friendly installations during the night of 4/5 August, one was in Masan, the other in the South Korean sector.

"This morning five tanks were reported on the west bank of the river in the vicinity of Waegwan.

"Reports stated that four were destroyed by air strikes and artillery fire and that the other one was under attack.

REDS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Seven divisions of North Korean troops swarming for an attempted breakthrough along the west wall of the narrow Allied bridgehead in South Korea were being kept "off balance" by strong lightweight punches all along the line, MacArthur's Headquarters said early today.

Communist forces suffered heavy losses in attack after attack, the statement said, as they struck forward in strength in search of a soft spot on which to concentrate the first waves of their new assault.

CHINJU BATTLE

The sharpest probing and heaviest North Korean losses were reported in the Chinju sector on the south coast, held by entrenched Americans on the 27th and 35th regiments.

At least four North Korean Divisions are believed to have deployed with heavy armour support on the southern front from Kochang to Chinju, for a momentarily expected effort to push the Americans into the sea at Pusan only a little over 40 miles east of the battle line.

Another three Communist Divisions were spearheaded by tank columns were

(Continued from page 19)

PREPARATIONS TO TAKE FORMOSA

Former KMT Officer's Disclosure

LONDON, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): A Peking report from the Communist New China News Agency received in London last night quoted a former Chinese Nationalist staff officer, for the statement that Communist forces were actively preparing to take Taiwan (Formosa), last Nationalist stronghold. Lt. General Chang Pei, Chief Mechanised Warfare Officer of the Former Kuomintany Staff College, said: "The peoples Liberation Army is making full preparations for the battle to liberate Taiwan, by building a powerful Navy and an Air Force, and by further strengthening its ground forces".

Stop Press

COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND KOREA

STRASBOURG, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Thirteen Foreign Ministers tonight urged Council of Europe support for United Nations action in Korea.

The ministers—the "upper house" of the Council of Europe—urged that the Consultative Assembly, the "lower house," should "express its devotion to the cause of peace by affirming even more categorically its complete solidarity with the action of the Security Council."

TURKISH TROOPS FOR KOREA

ISTANBUL, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): A contingent of 4,500 Turkish troops, selected for service with the United Nations forces in Korea, were warned today to be "alert and ready to leave about August 20," it was learned here.

VENEZUELA QUAKE

CARACAS (Venezuela), Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Three new tremours which last night shook the historic town of El Tocuyo, about 250 miles west of Caracas, were reported to have destroyed almost all the few buildings and houses left after Thursday night's earthquake. The toll today was 15 dead.

MADRAS S.O.S. FOR FOOD

M. P.s' Deputation Waits On Mr. Munshi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (PTI): A deputation of thirteen members of Parliament from Tamilnad and Malabar today met the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, and urged him to take immediate steps to ease the "grave food situation" in Madras State.

The deputation asked the Minister to rush rice stocks to Madras from the predominantly wheat-eating parts of the country.

The Minister, it is learnt, assured the deputation that Government were fully alive to the situation and were taking adequate steps.

The Food Commissioner Mr. Karunakara Menon, is proceeding to Madras tomorrow to study the conditions in the State. He had discussions with members of Parliament from Madras this evening.

POVERTY CAUSE OF SUICIDE

PURNEA (Bihar), Aug. 5 (PTI): Poverty was given as the cause of suicide in a note by a compounder of a local charitable dispensary, who was found hanging dead by a rope on Wednesday. He had to maintain eight children and a wife.

Bombay 'Red' Released After Questioning

BOMBAY, Aug. 5 (U P I): Mr Ajit Kumar Ghosh, a Communist leader, who was arrested this evening, has been released tonight after questioning by the police.

Enquiries made at official quarters reveal that the police took Ghosh into custody as, it is alleged, he was noticed moving in a suspicious manner. At the police station when his identity was established, he was released.

HUNGER-MARCHERS TEARGASSED

Several Persons Faint; 30 Boys And Girls Arrested In Bengal

BUENOS AIRES, August 5 (PTI-Reuter).

SEVERAL persons fainted when the police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of about 5,000 demonstrators in front of the District Magistrate's Bungalow here today.

The demonstrators, including a number of women and children, came from different areas of the town and suburbs and shouted slogans demanding food.

The police later made a lathi charge and arrested about 30 boys and girls.

Some persons including a police constable received injuries in the melee.

BERHAMPORE, August 5 (UPI): It is stated that the "hunger-marchers" assembled before the magistrate's bungalow and shouted slogans demanding food. The police rushed to the spot and tried to disperse the gathering but they stood firm shouting their demand. Further reinforcements arrived and tear gas shells were fired and lathi-charges made. Several women fainted and some persons received injuries.

The food position in the district is described as "serious". The markets are stated to be "dry" and rice has been selling even at more than Rs. 60 per maund. "Starvation cases" have been reported.

Communists Killed

VIJAYAVADA, Aug. 5 (PTI): Four persons, described as "wanted Communists" were killed in an armed encounter with a police party last night near Pyaimukkala, a village in Krishna district, it was officially learnt today.

It is stated the police had gone to the village and begun "combing out" operations when they spied ten persons moving suspiciously. On being challenged, the suspects opened fire and the police replied with nine rounds, which resulted in four of the party of ten being killed outright. The rest escaped into a nearby jungle and could not be traced. A gun, some prohibited literature and explosives were collected by the police from the persons of the deceased.

Mr. C. J. P. Pinto, District Superintendent of Police, with a party of Reserve police has proceeded to the spot for investigation.

RECOMMENDED AS POET LAUREATE

MADRAS, Aug. 5, (UPI): The Committee appointed by the Government to recommend a person for being appointed as the State Poet Leaureate in Telugu, meeting this evening, suggested the name of Mahamahopadyaya Kala Prapurna Sripada Krishnamurthi Shastri of Rajahmundry.

Mr. Krishnamurthi Shastri has written Mahabharathanam, Bhagavadam and Ramayanam in Telugu besides many other literary works. His name has been suggested to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the first Poet Leaureate in Telegu Mahamahopadyaya Chellapilla Venkata Shastri.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Army said today that reservists called to active duty would be screened to weed out any Communist sympathisers.

Shrewd But Not Fair

U. S. Press Comment On Nehru's Speech

NEW YORK, August 5 (PTI-Reuter): The frankness of Pandit Nehru in telling the Western powers that they do not understand Asia and its people should be welcomed and what he said should be borne in mind, the New York Times said in an editorial today.

"On our side" it added, "it may be hoped that Pandit Nehru and his colleagues will make a similar effort to understand and appreciate the western point of view."

It said that by "seeking to use the Chinese issue as a bribe and appeasement to the Russians, Nehru has embarrassed and weakened the west" and had not understood the western mind. Pandit Nehru had made some serious charges against the west in his speech on Thursday, the "Times" said.

"The charge that he western powers are fostering a new type of colonialism is a shrewd and subtle thrust but it is not exactly a fair one. We have to recognise that our aid to the French and to the French backed Bao Dai government in Indo-China alienates most Asians, Nehru not the least among them.

"Our main quarrel with the Asian leader concerning Indo-China is our contention that the alternative to Bao Dai is Communism, whereas Pandit Nehru insists that if left to themselves Indo-Chinese Nationalists, not the Communists would gain control. This is a risk that we feel cannot be run.

"The new colonialism and controlism that Nehru sees presumably consists in using the resources of the west to put or keep in power the sort of Asian government that the west desires to see in power. In Korea Pandit Nehru found nothing to choose between the southern and northern governments. In China he is the strongest champion of the Communist government outside of Russia.

"This Indian attitude toward China is understandable. But it is our contention that the Chinese issue should not be confused with the Korean issue.

Nehru Favoured As Next Congress Chief

HIGH COMMAND TRYING TO PERSUADE HIM TO AGREE

NEW DELHI, August 5 (UPI)

TEN members of the Congress Working Committee had nearly 90 minutes' informal discussions this afternoon at the residence of Moulana Azad, Education Minister, Government of India, for determining Congress High Command's choice for the ensuing Congress presidential contest, it is reliably learnt.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab are understood to have also joined in these talks.

Although no definite decision emerged from today's informal discussions, it is gathered that the Congress High Command would prefer an uncontested election, if possible. In order to achieve that end, efforts are being made to have a dynamic personality elected for this high office, who would be able to revitalise the national organisation and also create new enthusiasm among the rank and file.

Apart from toning up the Congress organisation as a whole, the Congress High Command are reported to hold the view that a towering personality should be at the helm of Congress affairs to ensure the success of the Congress at the forthcoming general elections under the new constitution.

The one man who in their opinion would amply fulfil these conditions in the present set-up is Pandit Nehru and, therefore, vigorous efforts are believed to have been made at today's informal conference to persuade Panditji to agree to accept the presidentship of the Congress, and other heavy responsibility, at this critical juncture in the history of the country.

From the trend of talks in circles close to Congress High Command, it is gathered that Panditji himself is hesitating to shoulder such a heavy burden in addition to the responsibilities of his present office as Prime Minister.

Today's discussions were inconclusive and it is understood the members of the Congress High Command would meet again tomorrow afternoon to decide upon their final choice.

In the meantime, the A.I.C.C. Headquarters have so far received six nominations for the Congress presidential election, namely, that of Pandit Nehru, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Shri Shankerrao Deo, Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, Prof. N. G. Ranga and Shri Seth Govind Das.

East Bengal Issue

A meeting of the General Body of the Congress Party in the Parliament will be held on Sunday (6th August), at 4 p.m. in Parliament House to discuss the East Bengal situation.

A PTI message adds: It was however decided that the date of the Congress presidential election should be changed from August 26 to August 27 on account of the Rakhsha Bandhan festival.

PATIL PROPOSED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The name of Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mayor of Bombay has been proposed for the Congress presidentship by ten delegates, according to information available from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee office.

Torrential Rains In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15 (UPI): Torrential rains were experienced in Kashmir today. The sky is overcast with heavy clouds. The water level of the river Jhelum which has already gone high, is rising.

TONGA-DRIVERS' SATYAGRAHA

Sixty Pickets At Ministers' Residences Arrested

NEW DELHI August 5, (PTI): Delhi's tonga and Rehra (horse-Cart)-drivers, numbering about ten thousand, went on a three-day strike today as a protest against the discontinuance of gram ration and the arrest of the president and secretary of their Union.

They were arrested along with 43 tonga-drivers yesterday for demonstrating outside Parliament house.

The tonga drivers started Satyagraha today in batches of ten and 15 and offered themselves for arrest outside the residences of the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, the Deputy Minister, Sardar Patel, and the Agriculture Minister, Mr. K M Munshi. Sixty of them who took part in today's Satyagraha were taken to the police station.

A spokesman of the Delhi Tonga and Rehra-drivers' Union said today that they would continue the satyagraha until their demands were met.

The strike which was complete, as no tongas or "rehara" were seen plying on the streets, dislocated the city's transport system. Long queues at bus stand today were evidence of the inconvenience experienced by office-goers.

The strike affected the house wives most as vegetables could not be transported from the whole sale centre to the retailers in the Bazaars.

Refused To Come Out Of Custody

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (UPI): S. Daljit Singh, President, Tonga-Rehra Union, who was arrested yesterday in connection with a demonstration staged by members of the Union in front of the Parliament House and was later ordered to be released on bail by the Sessions Judge, has refused to come out unless and until the demands of the Union, viz., provision of grain ration for the horses or the decontrol of gram, are complied with.

Minorities Ministers Meet Nehru

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5, (UPI): The Minorities Ministers of India and Pakistan, Shri Charu Chandra Biswas and Dr. A. M. Malek, again met the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru this morning in the Prime Minister's chamber in the Secretariat to discuss the various issues arising out of the implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat agreement.

Sir Owen Dixon

KARACHI, Aug. 5 (PTI): Sir Owen Dixon, the U. N. Kashmir Mediator as believed to have completed today his round of talks with Pakistan representatives.

According to the programme indicated by him on his arrival from Delhi Sir Owen is scheduled to stay here for at least three more days, but no further meetings between him and Pakistan representatives have been announced.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Distributors for Indo-Quinine and other Medicines. Indo-Quinine Manufacturing Company, Jattiwara, Meerut. **(1996)**

Wanted Agents to secure orders from Schools and Colleges for Ink Powder. Anil Ink Manufacturing Company, Shah Khaki, Meerut **(1995)**

SITUATIONS VACANT

Doctor wanted for T. B. Hospital, Brindaban, U. P. experience in modern treatment of T. B. Surgery and Radiology is essential. Apply 'Matri Seva Sadan' 2/1, Brojadulal St., Calcutta—6. **(8376)**

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL P. W. D.

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Aviation Division No. 1, Bombay, invites tenders from approved contractors for the work of 'STRENGTHENING THE EAST/WEST RUNWAY AT BOMBAY, AIRPORT, SANTACRUZ.' Estimated cost Rs. 14,26,000/- Closing date 21-8-1950 at 3 P.M. Tender forms and other conditions of the contract are obtainable from the Executive Engineer's Office at Rs. 10/4/0 per copy which amount will not be refunded.

R. P. MHATRE,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division 1,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
Bombay 1.
(8375)

JAGJIVAN RAM WARNS CAPITALISTS

Economic Discontent May Sweep Them Away

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (PTI): The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, today warned capitalists that they would be swept away by the rising tide of economic discontent if they did no realise their duty to the country.

Speaking at a reception here today he said unrest among labour was not peculiar to India. It existed all over the world. The condition of labour was much better in European countries.

In India, however, he added there was lack of understanding between labour and capitalists, between employees and between the Government and the people

INDIANS COMING FROM BURMA

Passport Rules Clarified

RANGOON, August 5 (PTI): "Reports which have appeared in the press recently regarding postponement of application of passport rules to Indian citizens are incorrect," said a press note issued by the Indian Embassy.

"The correct position", the press note added, "is that with effect from August 1, Indians entering India from Burm a are required to hold passports. The Burmese Government will, with effect from September 1, require Indians entering Burma from India also to hold passports.

Communist Prisoners On Hunger-Strike

CUTTACK, Aug. 5 (UPI): The Home Minister, Shri Nityananda Kanungo, told Sri Lakshminarayan Sahu in reply to a short notice question in the Orissa Legislative Assembly today, that five Communist prisoners in Sambalpur jail were on 'hunger-strike' from July 4 last.

BOMBING MALAYAN GUERILLAS

SINGAPORE August 5, (PTI Reuter): The Royal Air Force last month intensified its offensive against Malayan guerillas with "very heavy" bombings and strafing attacks, according to a R A F release today.

Weights of the offensive carried out by 'Spitfires, 'Tempests' 'Brigaands' and 'Lincolns' fell mostly on areas in Southern Malaya where airstrikes were launched almost daily.

Night bombings by 'Lincolns' was inaugurated during the month and bombing was extremely accurate on these missions. The Royal Australian Air Force's No. 1 Squadron went into action within a fortnight of its arrival and Australian 'Lincoln' bombers have since been operating alongside R A F aircraft.

R A F 'Dakotas' dropped 880 thousands leaflets, most of them calling on guerillas to surrender.

Chinese Civilian Killed By Malay Bandits

SINGAPORE, August 5, (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese civilian was killed and four people, including a British soldier wounded, in terrorist attacks on two trains in Malaya last night.

The casualties occurred in Johore Province during an attack on the Kuala Lumpur night mail

What Indonesia Can Supply India

TRICHY, August 5: Dr. Sudarsono, the Indonesian Ambassador to India, told the Press Trust of India here today that his country was in a position to supply to India quinine, tapiocca maize, rubber and copra and would like to take in return textiles, jute and manufactures goods and agricultural implements.

This matter would be discussed by the official Indian Trade delegation which would shortly visit his country, he said.

Dr. Sudarsono passed through Trichy this afternoon on his way to Colombo.

Judgment In Shoebullah Murder Case Reserved

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 5 (UPI): Judgment in the Shoebullah Khan murder case was reserved by the Special Tribunal on conclusion of the one-year old case today. It will be pronounced side by side with the judgment in the Bibinagar dacoity case. The arguments in the latter case will commence from Wednesday next.

Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Special Prosecutor, today replied to the legal points raised by Mr. Wawood Khan, defence counsel for accused two and three.

THEY ARE FRIENDS AGAIN

FONTANEBLEU, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery today replied to months old rumours of dissension between him and his western union ground forces commander, the French General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, with the declaration: "All that, gentlemen has ended."

Western Union Defence Minister, Generals and Air Marshals applauded and cheered as "monty" asserted that he and the French Commander had had only "differences of opinion as to detail" and these had now been settled.

"We are very good friends," he declared.

TOWNSHIP FOR REFUGEES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5 (UPI): The construction work in connection with the Central Government project to build a planned township for about 5,000 East Bengal refugees at Phulia, near Santipur in Nadia district, has commenced. The projected areas covers nearly one thousand acres including 300 acres for the township with different cottage industries and the rest for agriculture, poultry, dairy, horticulture, etc.

Murshidabad Demand

BERHAMPORE, Aug. 5 (UPI): The Murshidabad Association has adopted a resolution demanding that Murshidabad district should be declared as "famine area" in view of "the mounting food prices and starvation deaths."

Sri Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, ex-M.L.A., (Central), in the course of a statement says that in some parts of the district rice is selling at Rs. 65 per maund and "starvation is stalking along the length and breadth of Murshidabad district."

B. P. C. C. DISCUSSES BLACK-MARKETING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

When a resolution on the rising prices of essential commodities was moved at the meeting of the B.P.C.C. this evening, Mr. Abidali Jafarbhai suggested that Government should confiscate the property of the black-marketeers, and a squad armed with proper authority to arrest the offenders should be organised. Government should treat reports submitted by the squad as adequate for dealing with the black-marketeers.

The resolution, which was moved by Dr. T. R. Naravane called upon the B.P.C.C. to make such representations to the Government, both Central and State, as it deemed proper to relieve the situation.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel said that the licenses of black-marketeers should be cancelled, and that their godowns should be picketed. He said the Government machinery was slow and the B.P.C.C. should organise volunteer crops to picket shops.

Mr. C. Nandlal, in the course of his speech, said that it was not right to label all merchants and shopkeeners as black-marketeers. Was it not black-marketing when employees demanded 16 month's wages for 12 months labour he asked?

The President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. S. K. Patil, stated that it was not proper to blame the Government for the rise in prices and for the failings of its employees. If any instance of adverse acts by Government employees occurred it should be brought to the notice of the minister concerned, who would certainly look into the matter. He called for constructive suggestions from the members to deal with the situation, and added that a Committee to suggest ways and means to deal with black-marketeers would be formed.

The meeting was adjourned.

B.S.D. Congress Plan To Stop Profiteering

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress has made out a plan to stop the profiteering in a positive way. The Scheme is as follows:—

1 A tentative list of all articles of necessities of life shall be prepared.

2 All arrangements will be so made that cosumers co-operative Society may sell these articles.

3 Wherever it is found that these co-operative Societies find difficult to buy some of these articles at a reasonale rate, the root cause shall be found out either by approaching manufacturer or supplier.

4 An organization shall be formed soon to do this work and to help and to bring to the notice of Government the trend of rise in price in any of these articles.

The President BSD Congress, therefore, appeals to public to help by sending him a list of articles of necessities of life, so that an exhaustive list can be made out and by insisting upon their purchases only from co-operative Stores.

He also appeals to people to become members of the Co-operative Stores in their area and form co-operative Stores in their area, if there is none.

I.L.O. Conference On Plantations

NEW DELHI, August 5. The first session of the International Labour Organisation Industrial Committee on Plantations will be held in Indonesia from December 4 to 16, 1950. The agenda will consist of:- (a) Examination of common basic problems to workers on plantations as a whole; and (b) methods for securing, within the framework of the I.L.O., consideration workers employed in different tion workers employed in dicerent branches. India is likely to participate in the meeting.

Employers and workers organisations connected with the plantations industry and desirous of nominating representatives are requnested to submit their recommendations to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, not later than September 15, 1950

Strike Declared Illegal

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 5 (UPI): Government have declared the Drainage Workers' strike which entered into fourth day today as illegal and asked them to resume duty forthwith.

FOOD TALKS AT DELHI

Scarcity Problem To Be Tackled

MADRAS, Aug. 5 (PTI): The Government of India are convening a conference of State Food Ministers at Delhi shortly to review the food situation in the country and consider steps to be taken to meet the food shortage in deficit States like Madras and Bihar, it was officially stated here today.

The date of the conference has not yet been fixed. Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Madras Food Minister, proposes to stress the Madras case at the conference for an extra allotment of rice to tide over the present difficult condition.

The Madras Government today issued instructions to the district authorities to reduce the rice content of the daily ration from seven to six ounces per head in rural areas. The overall twelve ounce ration in those areas will, however, be maintained throughout the State, stated the Minister.

The Food Minister, Mr. Roche Victoria said that the Government of India had ordered quick despatch of rice to the State from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and certain other States in fulfilment of their commitments to the Madras State.

The Minister said that the Government had received reports from district officials pointing out the shortage of rice in southern districts. Tinnevelly being the worst-affected district.

He said that steps were being taken to rush supplies to the scarcity areas. The Government expected that rural areas would have enough supplies of foodgrains, mostly wheat and milo in a week's time.

Procurement measures had been intensified in surplus districts, said the Minister, adding that the landlords of Tanjore had been "very generously" co-operating with the Government in the present critical condition.

SUBSIDIARY FOODS

Government Sets Up All-India Women's Council

The Government of India recently reviewed the work of the Subsidiary Foods Production Committee set up on May 6, 1949. It is considered that the Committee has served its original purpose. Accordingly, it has been decided to wind up the Subsidiary Foods Production Committee and its regional branch in Madras and to adopt the following policy and procedure:

(a) To increase production and popularise the use of subsidiary foods in selected areas by intensive propaganda and aid;

(b) in areas selected for the purpose to reduce the issue of cereals to establishments, e.g., hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc. by one day's ration per week, and ask them to use only subsidiary foods on one day in the week.

It has been decided that the work of encouraging increased production and consumption should not be confined only to "subsidiary foods" but it should cover all supplementary foods such as tubers, vegetables and seasonal fruits.

The Government of India have decided to set up "All-India Women's Council for Supplementary Foods" with headquarters at Delhi. It will be constituted in the first instance for a period of three years. The composition of the Council will be as follows:—

Chairman:—Shrimati Rajbansi Devi. Vice-Chairmen: Shrimati Lilavati Munshi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Members:—15. Honorary Secretaries:—4 Executive Secretary: —Deputy Director (Nutrition), Ministry of Food.

It is intended that the State Governments should also set up similar women's committees, but in the first instance the Government of Bombay has been requested to set up a women's committee and to try a pilot experiment for encouraging production on specially-allotted lands and encouraging consumption of supplementary foods through adoption of one non-cereal day in a week by establishments.

The administrative responsibilities for implementing the schemes recommended by the All-India Women's Council will be divided between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food.

A Little Curb On Central Ministries

NEW DELHI, August 5, (PTI).

A RECENT memorandum circulated by the Finance Ministry to the various Ministries of the Government of India has revised the procedure followed in the submission of proposals for the prior approval by the Standing Committee.

These include all proposals involving expenditure on a "new service", all proposals for expansion of existing services involving an expenditure of over Rs. five lakhs non-recurring and or over Rs. one lakh recurring per annum and all proposals for supplementary grants.

If, in any case, it became necessary in the public interest to anticipate the approval of the Standing Finance Committee, the approval of the Finance Minister should be obtained before any expenditure was incurred. In such cases it would be the responsibility of the Ministry concerned to approach the Finance Minister in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee.

The controversy following the statement of the Former Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, that the economy campaign had weakened as a result of various Ministries disregarding the Standing Finance Committee and that some of the "greatest offenders in this respect had been the Ministries functioning directly under the control of the Prime Minister's may be said to have ended with a statement which the Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, laid on the floor of Parliament this week.

ON KOREAN WAR FRONT

(Continued from page 16)

poised on the west bank of Naktong river for a fullweight assault on Taegu, roadhead of the main highway to Pusan and second largest city still in Allied hands.

PTI-Reuter correspondent reported from Taegu last night that the battle there had already begnn with a smashing American artillery bombardment of Communist concentrations seven or eight miles to the west.

North Korean movements reported by Allied combat patrols led to the belief that the Communists would launch simultaneous attacks against their two objectives despite the heavy toll they would inevitably suffer from reinforced Allied troops well entrenched in new positions.

U.S. MARINES IN THE LINE

There were indications that the United States First Marine division which landed with tanks, flamethrowers, anti tank guns and their own Air Wing last Tuesday were at last going into the line.

Red starred fighter aircraft unsighted over the battle area for some time have reappeared round the overrun South Korean capital of Seoul and at dawn today Communist pilots strafed American-held Masan on the south coast. At nearby Chinju their tanks were massing.

Along the southern sector American forces were reported to have thrown back two "savage" attacks in 24 hours and it was felt that they might have to fall back across the Naktong under the weight of a full Communist assault.

On the east coast right flank of the United Nations' lines two Communist battalions were thrown back north of Yongdok with heavy losses.

There South Korean are pushing forwards slowly under the guns of Allied cruisers and destroyers, whose shells have turned Communist-held shore positions into flaming hells.

RED SHIP SUNK

An Air Force Communique released early today said American bombers late yesterday sank a 10,000 ton North Korean freighter-tansport in the harbour at Inchon, just west of Seoul.

Fighter pilots on a strafing mission of the harbour later reported that the vessel was lying on her side with her upper deck holed by a bomb blast.

Ships, warehouses and troops concentrations were also bombed and hit by rockets and cannon fire on the same bombing mission.

BRITISH SHIP TO BE RELEASED

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, Aug. 5, (PTI-Reuter): The 4,748-ton British freighter Northern Glow, detained by the Chinese Nationalists since July, is to be released, the Formosa Government informed the British Consul here today.

HOW 'REDS' EXPLOIT THE GULLIBLE

(Continued from page 16)

women who had participated in the demonstration make pathetic reading and bring into full view the utter lack of scruples, not to say a sense of elementary human decency and humanity of the Communists who had stooped to the lowest depths of depravity in roping in ignorant and gullible as well as helpless village women, INCLUDING A WOMAN WHO WAS BLIND, and who was forced to stay on holding the lock of the Erandgaon godown throughout the night of March 23, 1949."

The pamphlet adds:

"These statements speak for themselves and speak much more eloquently than any indictment of the Communists. What they reveal has already been perpetrated in Telangana and other places where the Communists have been employing their highly specialised technique of terrorism of the people, the majority among them being engaged in the hard day-to-day struggle for existence and hence vulnerable to fear and intimidation.

RUTHLESS METHODS

"As the unvarnished tales of victims of the Communist terror and violence clearly show, the men and women who claim to speak in the name of underprivileged humanity systematically employ ruthless, relentless methods to brutalize, coerce and generally terrorize it into meek unprotesting submission in a spirit of calm, philosophic resignation to the dictates of Communist prophets.

The men and women singled out by the Communists for "martyrdom" in Erandgaon were literally forced to be tools in their hands with liberal use of terror.

This should at least expose the questionable character of the Communist claim that it was not Communist propaganda and agitation but popular discontent and misery which were responsible for the demonstration held at Erandgaon and other places where the Communists actually worked with a well thought-out plan and according to schedule to create disruption, confusion and chaos.

What happened at Erandgaon has happened elsewhere also. The light thrown on the Communist technique of agitation should give the public an intimate insight into the real nature, intention and potentiality for evil of the Communists and should make it alive to the danger they constitute to the peaceful, civilized way of life assured to one and all under a democratic form of Government, it concludes.

The cargo, alleged to be war materials for Communist China, would be detained.

New Zealand Troops

AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND Aug. 5, (PTI-Reuter): Recruitment for the New Zealand, contingent for Korea ended today after about 6,000 men had volunteered in nine days, a far greater number than the forces required.

RUSH FOR AIR SQUADRON FOR RUSSIA

PRETORIA, August 5, (PTI-Reuter): Applications were pouring in today from serving Air Force men to join the fighter squadron, which the South African Government is to send to Korea.

It has been decided that the Squadron will consist of 21 officers——including 25 pilots—and 172 other ranks. Labourers will be recruited in South Korea.

CHILE CONSIDERING QUESTION

SANTIAGO DE CHILE August 5, (PTI-Reuter): Chile will study the possibilities of contributing forces to aid the United Nations asked for by the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, on July 14, according to the Government's reply.

BOUCHIER ARRIVES

TOKYO August 5, (PTI Reuter): Air Vice-Marshal C A Bouchier arrved here by air from London today to act as Senior British Liaison Officer with General MacArthur.

Gymkhana Cricket In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana entertained Sind Hindus Sports Club for a half-day cricket match to-day; and they were between by the visitors by 78 runs.

Sind Hindus batting first made 144 and then skittled out their hosts for a paltry 66 runs.

Chiman and Lala Gulab contributed 51 and 36 runs respectively; while for the home team G. S. Mahajan bowled magnificently and captured 6 wickets for 32 runs in 9 mers.

Against the steady bowling of Sind Hindus, the Gymkhana batsmen failed miserably; and for them P. N. Tendle, using the long handle, scored 18 runs which included two beautiful sixers.

Omprakash, Lala Gulab and Rupchand secured 3, 2 and 2 wickets for 12, 3 and 20 runs respectively.

The scores were:

Sind Hindus S. C.:—Chiman L.B. W. B. G. S. Mahajan 51, Ingle C. Dharadhar b N. C. Jhaveri 6, Lala Gulab c Tendle b B. S. Mahajan 36, G. T. Jethandand g Gurtu b R. N. Tendle 14, Omprakash c Dharadhar b G. S. Mahajan 6, Rupchand b G. S. Mahajan 11, Satnam Singh c Tendle b G. S. Mahajan 5, Patel b G. S. Mahajan 0, Lachhmandas c Jhaveri B. R. N. Tendle 0, P. H. Punjabi (Capt.) not out 6, Lekhraj b R. N. Tendle 7, Extras 2, TOTAL: 144.

Fall of Wickets:—1/31; 2/84; 3/97; 4/107; 5/116; 6/128; 7/128; 8/129; 9/129; 10/144.

Bowling Analysis:—N. C. Jhaveri 7-0-26-1; M. S. Gurtu 5-1-16-0; R. N. Tendle 10.4-0-37-3; D. Y. Vagal 3-0-16-0; H. J. Patel 3-0-17-0; G. S. Mahajan 9-0-32-6.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B":—M. W. Vyawarkar c Chiman b Lekhraj 0, P. B. Dharadhar run out 9, B. M. Gandhi c P. H. Punjabi b Lala Gulab 11, K. C. Thanawalla L. B. W. b Lachhamandas 1, L. V. Bhatia L. B. W. b Lala Gulab 0, M S. Gurtu c Satnam Singh b Omprakash 1, D. Y. Vagal L. B. W. b Omprakash 6, P. N. Tendle c Lachhmandas b Rupchand 18, G. S. Mahajan St. Ingle b Rupchand 7, H. J. Patil not-out 1, N. C. Jhaveri c Rupchand b Omprakash 2, Extras 10, TOTAL: 66.

Fall of Wickets:—1/0; 2/24; 3/28; 4/29; 5/31; 6/33; 7/34; 8/53; 9/63; 10/66.

Bowling Analysis:—Lekhraj 4-0-8-1; Patel 4-1-8-0; Lala Gulab 4-2-3-2; Lachhmandas 6-3-5-1; Omprakash 5.5-1-12-3; Rupchand 3-0-202.

Parsee Gymkhana were saved from the defeat at the hands of Trade Marks Sports Club by the clock in their half-day friendly cricket match at the Kennedy Sea-face today. The match ended in a draw.

The home team batted first and after making 123 for 9 wickets declared their innings closed. R. N. Bharucha batted steadily for his 43 runs in which he hit a solitary four; while F. P. Peddar scored 21 in which he hit two boundaries.

In reply Trade Marks S. C. hit up 121 for the loss of their four batsmen. They fell short by only two runs to their opponents' total at the close of play; and thus they were deprived of their fine victory by the time

G S Wagh and J P Shastri made the capital scores for Trade Marks and contributed 44 and 38 not out. Wagh reached the boundary line four times; while Shastri hit five fours.

The scores were

PARSEE GYMKHANA:—M. M. Panday c K. S. Mani b A. C. Raikar 12, R. N. Bharucha b K. S. Mani 43, D H Wadia b A C Raikar 9, F. P. Peddar c and b M. P. Thakkar 21, G. R. Kapadia o Mehta b M P Thakkar 9, J. R. Mullan c T. B. Vinod b M. P. Thakkar 7, K. P. Divecha c Naik b K. S. Mani 14, T. K. Contractor (Capt.) run out 1, J. D. Engineer st Mehta b M. P. Thakkar 2 D. B. Zack not out, 9, E. S. Kumana not out 4, Extra 1, Total: 123 (for the loss of nine wickets).

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1-16; 2-20; 3-49; 4-81; 5-91; 6-94; 7-96; 8 110; 9-110. —

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—T. B. Vinod 8-0-25-0; A. C. Raikar 8-2-22-2; M P Thakkar 11-2-30-4; K. S. Mani 11-0-45-2.

TRADE MARKS S. C.:—T. B. Vinod b J R Kapadia 22, R. N. Mehta c M. M. Panday b J D Engineer 1, G S Wagh c K P Divecha, b J D Engineer 44, J P Shastri not out 38, M R Khan run out 2, A C. Raikar not out 5 K S Mani, M S. Naik (Capt.) M P Thakkar, P Desai and Godasi did not bat, Extras 9, Total: 121 (for the loss of 4 wickets).

FALL OF WICKETS:—1-2; 2-36; 3-82; 4-108.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—D H Wadia 7-2-23-0; J D Engineer 8-1-41-2; J R Kapadia 2-0-4-1; K P Divecha 2-0-16-0; P P Peddar 3-0-17-0; R. N. Bharucha 1-0-11-0.

Cricket Club of India were the hosts to Parsee Cyclists Sports Club in their friendly half-day cricket fixture at the Brabourne Stadium, and they were rather unlucky, for the rain made them to stop play at 4-45 p.m., when heavy showers not only drove them in but also bade them to abandon the match.

C. C. I. batting first made 138 for the loss of their 8 wickets and declared their innings closed. V. L. Manjarekar was the top-scorer with 37 runs to his credit, and he hit four boundaries.

For the visitors D. R. Mody was the most successful bowler who captured 4 wickets for 25 runs in 6 overs.

Going in to bat Parsee Cyclists S. C. had made 11 runs for no loss when the play had to be stopped due to heavy showers.

The dtailed scores were:

C. C. I.—M.K. Mantri b B.J. Gowadia 14, K.R. Meheromji run out 20, K. C. Mashruwalla b H.M. Dadachanji 3, V. L. Manjarekar c H.M. Dadachanji b D.R. Mody 37, Tauffique Hussain c M. Doctor b B.J. Gowadia 3, R. G. Asher b D.R. Mody 5, R.K. Harpaldev b D.R. Mody 9, S.G. Chocksey c Colah b D.R. Mody 1, V. K. Jhaveri not out 19, V. C. Mashruwalla not out 12, Extras 15, Total (138 for the loss of 8 wickets) declared.

Fall of wickets—1|36, 2|42, 3|42, 4|59, 5|85, 6|92, 7|98, 8|109.

Bowling analysis—B.J. Gowadia 14-0 37|2, M.P. Golwalla 5|0|23|0, H.M. Dadachanji 8|0|22|1, D.R. Mody 6|0|25|4, S.F. Doctor 2|0|13|0 N. Contractor 1|0| 3|0.

PARSEE CYCLISTS S.C.—J. Siganporia not out 9, H.M. Dadachanji not out 0, Rest did not bat, Extras 2, Total 11 (for no loss).

Bowling Analysis:—V. K. Jhaveri 1|0|5|0, R.K. Harpaldev 0.2|0|4|0.

TOURISTS TO PLAY ON COLLEGE GROUND

LUCKNOW, August 5 (PTI): The Governors XI versus the visiting Commonwealth XI cricket match will be played at La Martiniere College ground instead of on the Railway ground as announced earlier.

This will be the first major cricket match to be played at Lucknow after fourteen years—the last foreign cricket team which played at Lucknow was Lord Tennyson's XI in 1936.

The La Martiniere College bears the name of General Claude Martin who elected an Italian styled mansion, where the college is housed, for his residence in 1793 with a picturesque artificial lake in front of it.

Recently the building and the ground came in the limelight whne a Hollywood film company took shots of the film "Kim" on the ground.

The match is being arranged on this ground as the Railway ground has no room for expansion and cannot accommodate more than ten thousand spectators, besides the players.

The noise of the movement of trains and whistling of engines would also have created disturbance.

The Principal of the college has permitted the Lucknow Sports Association to use the college ground for the "big feat".

Mail Train Attacked

SINGAPORE, August 5 (PTI-Reuter): Terrorists attacked the Singapore Kuala Lumpur Ipoh mail train Thursday night for the second successive night and the sixth time in a fortnight.

No casualties were reported. The train raced on as the guards exchanged shots with the attackers.

On Wednesday night, 132 bags of mail were destroyed by a five which resulted from the attack.

OBJECT OF HARRIMAN'S VISIT

WASHINGTON, August 5, (PTI-Reuter): A desire to clarify United States Relations with the Chinese Natonalists was reported here today to be behind Mr. W. Averell Harriman's present visit to General MacArthur in Tokyo.

Mr. Harriman, who left here yesterday, is due to be in Tokyo by next Wednesday.

REHABILITATION WORK IN W. BENGAL SATISFACTORY

Large-scale Requisitioning Of Houses In East Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (UPI).

A DETAILED note on the working of the Indo-Pakistan Minorities Agreement, circulated to members of Parliament on the eve of Monday's debate on the Bengal situation, reveals that while in West Bengal houses and land in both urban and rural areas are being restored to the owners, in East Bengal large scale requisitioning of houses in urban areas still continues.

In many cases, it is stated, houses are being requisitioned even when they are occupied by the members of the owners, families or settled tenants.

Reports are also stated to have been received that in rural areas of East Bengal, houses and lands have been forcibly occupied by refugees.

"So far as West Bengal is concerned, it is stated houses in urban areas are being restored to the owners immediately on their return. In rural areas also lands and houses are being restored to the owners except in cases where the owners had not returned by the commencement of the sowing season and the lands were, therefore, temporarily settled with migrants. The State Government has made it clear to the temporary allottees that they will have to vacate the lands by the end of the season.

Those migrants who are returning during the crop season and to whom their lands cannot be restored immediately, are being given relief on the same scale as refugees; and they are also being provided alternative accommodation. Further it has been arranged that when the standing crop is harvested, one-third share of the crop will be given to the owners. The same procedure is being followed in Assam.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES

"Out of 22,000 Muslim industrial employees in the greater Calcutta area, who had migrated to East Bengal 9,000 have already been re-instated and attempt is being made to re-instate others as they return. It is not, however, possible to throw out of employment all new hands who were taken in at a time when there was large scale desertion by the old employees.

Both the West Bengal and East Bengal Governments are enacting legislation to set up trust committee for the management of migrants' properties in accordance with the provision of the Agreement. No committee has yet been set up.

"No exact information is said to be available as to what percentage of migrants, who have returned to East Bengal have got back their properties or otherwise have been rehabilitated. Many reports have been received to show that large scale requisitioning of houses in urban areas still continues. In many cases houses are being requisitioned even when they are occupied by the members of the owners' families or settled tenants. Reports have also been received that in rural areas houses and lands have been forcibly occupied by refugees.

According to a statement made by the Relief Commissioner, East Bengal, the Government of East Bengal have restored their properties to many of the returning migrants.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

"Exact information is also not available about the numbers of places of worship damaged or destroyed or otherwise defiled in East Bengal before and after the recent disturbances. In the few cases in West Bengal in which refugees occupied places of worship, the trespassers have been evicted.

No exact information is available about the number of women abducted in East Bengal or the number of women converted to Islam. The West Bengal Search Service Bureau registered 78 cases of abduction and 172 cases of missing women in East Bengal on information supplied by refugees from East Bengal.

In addition to these 7 cases of abducted and missing women were reported to the East Bengal Government by Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca. East Bengal Government has sent information to West Bengal Government about 12 cases of alleged missing.

The Search Service Bureau of West Bengal received from East Bengal Search Service Bureau a list of 80 women who were alleged either to have been abducted or to be missing. The West Bengal Government found on enquiry that 5 names were mentioned twice in the list. All the 75 cases have been carefully examined with the result that in 56 cases the women alleged to have been abducted or missing were found living with their relatives; One women died a year ago; 5 were killed during the disturbances; the identity of 9 could not be established as nobody knew them at the addresses mentioned in the list; in three cases no enquiry could be made for lack of sufficient particulars; and one person is still missing. In only one case the women concerned is believed to have been abducted. She has been restored to her relatives and the alleged abductor is being prosecuted in court.

SOCIALISM, THE ONLY REMEDY

J. P. Denounces Communalism And Communism

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5, (PTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Socialist leader, said here today that "neither the communal policy of the Hindu Mahasabha nor the dictatorship of the Communist Party will be able to solve the various problems facing India today".

The establishment of a socialist state pledging social justice to all was the only way to solve these problems, he added.

Addressing the open session of the West Bengal Socialist Party conference at Howrah today, Mr. Narayan criticised the policy of the All India Refugee Association, which met in Delhi recently. He said that the three-point demand of the association for the solution of refugee problem was not practicable. They could not have the two parts of Bengal united by mere talking, he added. They must create such conditions in West Bengal, both economically and socially, where people of all religions could feel themselves secure against poverty and social justice.

SOCIALIST LEADER'S PLEA TO VOTERS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5 (UPI): The Indian Constitution had given every adult a valuable right, the right to vote. It was now for them to chose who would be their administrations. If they chose the Congress Party back in power, the conditions prevailing in the country would not only remain unchanged but would deteriorate, observed Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Socialist leader, addressing a public meeting here.

If the people wanted the rule of the peasants, the labourers, and the middle class people, he said that should organise themselves under the Socialist banner. It was the Socialist Party which could pull the country out of the present difficulty.

Briefly narrating the Socialist Party's programme he said that the Party stood for employment to all, equal opportunities for education, free medical aid, equitable distribution of land, abolition of zamindaries without compensation, rehabilitation grant to smaller zamindars, development of cottage industries and nationalisation of all basic industries.

Advisory Committee For Poona Municipal Commissioner

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri M. D. Magar has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as an additional member of the Advisory Committee for the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Poona, which was constituted in February last to advise him so long and in so far as he exercises the powers and performs the duties of the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

FOR CHILDREN'S WELFARE

GENEVA, August 5, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Social Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council yesterday approved a plan to establish a permanent children's welfare organisation.

The plan, put forward by the United States, France, India, Persia, and Brazil, will continue the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) changing its name from "emergency" to "endowment" fund.

The resolution was adopted by nine votes to none with Britain, Canada, Australia, Norway, Peru and Pakistan abstaining. Many of the abstaining delegates thought that a permanent organisation might overlap work already being done by other agencies and could not be sure of continued financial support by member Governments.

NATIONAL CULTURAL ORGANISATION

P.M. To Inaugurate It In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 5, (UPI):—A National Cultural Organization' with the object of promoting the advancement of fine arts and to arrange music and dance festivals of both the types of Western and Indian— in the capital with a view to creating international cultural understanding among the various peoples of the world will shortly be inaugurated in New Delhi by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

The organization, with the cooperation of the various of the various embassies in Delhi, will arrange the western type of concerts. The organization proposes to produce some films depicting the cultural heritage of India and arrange for the publication of articles on art and culture, which will create an international interest. The Commander-in-Chief, Gen. K. M. Cariappa, will be the Chairman of this organization.

A special musical feature by the talented artistes has been arranged by the organization for Sunday the 20th August, 1950 at 6 p.m. at the Administrative Intelligence room, Queensway, New Delhi, as its first programme.

Prominent Congress Leader Dead

CALCUTTA, August 5, (PTI): Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, a former Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and a prominent Congress leader of Bengal died at his Calcutta residence this afternoon at the age of 82.

Born in 1869, Mr. Dutta started his career as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court at the age of 23. He was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council for about fourteen years and also served as President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for one term and as Founder-President of the Congress Nationalist Party, on whose ticket he was elected member and then Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

M. P. Government Advocate Dead

MADRAS, Aug. 5, (UPI): Death occurred here last evening of Mr. Ramashankar Mishra, Government Advocate of Madhya Pradesh and a prominent Congressman, who yesterday underwent an operation in the General Hospital, Madras.

Mr. Mishra's body has been sent to Nagpur by train.

International Bank Loan To Australia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, (PTI-Reuter): The International Bank for reconstruction and developmnt is discussing a possible investment in the Australian economic development programme it was learned today.

A bank spokesman said negotiations were going on for a loan of "rather substantial proportions. He added that it would probably be a long term investment.

Export Import Bank Credit To Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON August 5, (PTI-Reuter): The Export Import Bank today granted 15 million dollar credit to Saudi Arabia for economic development.

THREE ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED CAR THEFT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons were arrested this morning by the Dongri Police in connection with the theft of a car from its owner at the point of a knife.

Producing Janardan Dhondu and two others before Mr. M. Nasrullah at the Mazagaon Court today, the police alleged that early this morning the accused and two others who are absconding, were driving recklessly in a car, when a sleeper on the pavement remonstrated with them. One of the accused came out of the vehicle and assaulted the man with a knife, inflicting serious injuries on his person.

The accused were chased by the people of the locality in taxis and were apprehended at Dadar. The police stated that the car was stolen yesterday evening from its owner at the point of a knife on Queens Road.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to custody.

Motor Vehicles Texation Committee

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5, (UPI): The Motor Vehicle Taxation Committee, today commenced their sittings here for taking oral evidence, after completing their tour of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and examined a number of witnesses representing different organisations.

Central Official To Study Madras Food Position

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (PTI): Mr. C. P. Karanakara Menon of the Food Ministry has been deputed to proceed to Madras immediately to study the food scarcity conditions in the province. Mr. Menon is expected to leave for Madras tomorrow.

3 GUERILLAS KILLED IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Security forces killed three guerillas and wounded several others when they discovered a jungle camp in Pahang, Malaya, last night, an official communique said today.

Royal Air Force fighter bombers attacked hideouts in Jehore today.

A Chinese was murdered by guerillas in Perak.

Iron And Steel For Agriculturists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During July last, 1,112 tons of steel 4,008 powrahs 3,300 pickaxes, 276 crowbars, 700 bundles of barbed wire and 11,885 feet of piping, valued nearly at Rs. 5,98,000 were despatched to the various distributing agencies by the Agricultural Iron and Steel Supply Officer, Bombay, for distribution to the agriculturists of the Bombay State through the District Rural Development Boards.

Cr. L. Amendment Act In Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 5. (UPI): The Madras State Legislative Assembly today passed a bill to amend the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, in its application to the State of Madras.

New Job For Capt. Raja Ram

NEW DELHI, August 6, (PTI): Group Captain Raja Rama, D F O Officer Commanding, I A F Station, Tambaram, Madras, has now been given command of No. Two Air Force Academy, Jodhpur, according to an Air Headquarters' announcement.

Set Up State-Sponsored Statutory Corporation

EXPERT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (PTI).

THE Committee on State Trading has recommended the establishment of a statutory State-sponsored trading corporation to take over, in the first instance, all the import and export operations of a commercial nature which are at present being handled by the Central Government.

The Committee which has just submitted its report says that the proposed corporation should be a statutory body with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores and an initial capital of Rs. 2 crores. Not less than 51 per cent of the capital should be held by the Central Government and the balance should be offered to the State Governments and private enterprise.

The Central Government should, the Committee recommends, guarantee the capital and also a minimum dividend to the private shareholders. The Corporation should be subject to taxation like any other commercial concern. It should function on business principles and its day-to-day working should be managed by an executive board composed of businessmen of proved integrity with a managing director acting under the orders of the board. The first board and its chairman should be nominated by the Government.

The Committee on State Trading was appointed by the Government in October, 1949 with Dr. Panjab Rao Deshmukh as Chairman and Messrs. P. D. Himatsingka, H. V. Kamath, B. P. Jhunjhunwala, S. V. Krishnamoorthi Rao, R. N. Goenka and N. Dandekar as members to examine the question State Trading.

NOT DESIRABLE

In its report, which is unanimous, the Committee has observed that while in some types of business undertakings state trading is not desirable it is justified in certain other types of business, particularly in the fields of international trade. Even in countries like the U.S.A. and Canada, the Committee points out, where state trading is, as a rule, looked upon with disfavour and where economic policies are designed primarily to foster private enterprise, a limited measure of state trading has not been found incompatible with the general economic policy. In the U. K., for example, as much as 50 per cent of the total imports are being handled by Government agencies.

The Committee has laid considerable emphasis on the need for utilising the services of national banking, shipping and insurance companies in connection with state trading. It has also urged for re-organization of international trade on co-operative lines. If the banking, shipping and insurance services in the country are utilised properly in the promotion of state trading, the Committee feels, it would help the state considerably in giving effect to its economic policies in spheres other than trade.

Similarly, a progressive reorganization of internal trade on a co-operative basis will, in the Committee's opinion, obviate the necessity of extending the scope of the corporation's activities, as co-operation offers a form of control which, while securing all the benefits of state trading, preserves the advantages of private enterprise.

The Committee feels that regulation of the distribution of imported commodities can best be carried out by setting up a network of co-operative consumers' stores with an apex store in each state directly linked up with the State Trading Corporation.

IMPORT CONTROL

The Committee has stressed the need for rationalisation of import control policy and procedure of the Government. It says that if the Government were to adopt the practice of not placing any article on an Open General Licence until after the interim period of liberal licensing designed to restore normal marketing conditions, so far as that commodity is concerned is over, the chance of large speculative imports taking place would be greatly minimised.

MAIN SUGGESTIONS

The following are the main recommendations of the Committee in regard to the functions of the Corporation:

(A) It should take over from the Government of India the commercial operations in respect of imports of foodgrains, fertilisers, steel, east African cotton and also such operations as are necessary for implementing barter agreements concluded by the Government:

(B) The Corporation should be given the monopoly of expert trade in coal and short staple cotton.

(C) The Corporation should undertake export trade in the products of cottage industries, on a pioneering basis, as initially private enterprise cannot be paying. When a proper market has been created abroad for cottage industry products, the Corporation should curtail its activities and encourage private enterprise to enter the field.

(D) The Corporation may advise the Government, from time to time, whether state trading should be extended or withdraw from any commodity in the national interest. The Corporation should not be free, however, to extend its trading activities to any commodity without the prior approval of Government.

(E) The Corporation may act, whenever required, in the capacity of either a principal or an agent for direct purchase and sales by any foreign Government in the Indian market.

(F) On request by Indian traders, the Corporation may undertake, on their behalf and at their risk, negotiations with foreign traders.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

The Committee has also given its views in regard to the import and export trade on certain essential commodities.

These are:

RAW JUTE: The Indian Jute Mills Association should adopt a system of centralised buying.

NON-FERROUS METALS: The desirability of reintroducing state trading should be examined by the Corporation.

JUTE MANUFACTURES, SHELLAC AND MANGANESE: The question of State trading should be examined by the Corporation after it has gained some experience.

TEA AND MICA: State trading is not recommended at this stage.

COAL: State trading should be continued.

SUGAR: The question of state trading will not arise until internal production increases sufficiently to leave a surplus.

CONGRESS APPEASING MUSLIMS

Sabha Chief's Charge

AMBALA, Aug. 5 (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, said here that the Congress had failed to implement its election manifesto and had succumbed to the politics of the Muslims. Even after the creation of Pakistan the Congress was pursuing its "notorious policy of appeasement of Muslims".

Dr. Khare, who was addressing a public meeting here yesterday said that such a policy was "motivated with self-interests, to make use of the voting strength of the Muslims to their own advantage, since the Congress knows that it is losing popularity with the Hindus".

The Hindu Mahasabha President, said that the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Minorities had failed to solve the basic problem and the one way traffic of Hindus from East Bengal amply proved that it had worked to the advantage of Pakistan only.

Dr. Khare said the Mahasabha was determined to bring about the unification of India and Pakistan. "This is the only panacea for all ills from which India is suffering today and the Mahasabha is the only competent organisation to perform this duty."

ESTABLISH ISLAMIC ECONOMIC BLOC

Pakistan Finance Minister's Call To Muslim Countries

CAIRO, August 5. (PTI-Reuter).

PAKISTAN'S Finance Minister, Ghulam Mohammed, yesterday called upon Muslim countries to establish an Islamic economic bloc.

The Minister, who is spending three days here on his way back to Karachi from sterling talks in London, said "in this age no single country can remain in isolation and it is important for Muslim countries to cooperate with each other in the economic sphere and thus streng then themselves."

"Though Muslim countries are large in size and population, they are too small units for economic development. It is in their interest to discard the idea of narrow nationalism for the good of the common people, who from the backbone and strength of Islams," he said.

Ghulam Mohammed said that a realistic and scientific study of the economic problems of Moslem countries should be made and added he proposed to ask the forthcoming session of the Islamic Economic Conference at Teheran to set up a committee of experts to study the question.

END FEUDALISM

The Finance Minister added "The last traces of feudolism must also be uprooted and also the feudal mentality which still prevails in many Islamic countries."

"Islam is a dynamic force. It imposes its culture on the highest economic, political and moral values."

"Moslem countries suffer from the same economic, disease their cures are identical. The sands of time are running and it may not be too late even now for people in these countries to wake up," he concluded.

TENSION IN W. PUNJAB

Approach Of Elections Intensifies Political Activities

LAHORE, Aug. 5, (PTI): The Punjab (Pakistan), with a population of twenty million is pulsating with renewed activity as the deadline—December 15—for its first general elections after independence draws near, writes the P.T.I. correspondent at Lahore.

Growing tension in the province is becoming increasingly evident from the way the various contesting parties are marshalling their resources to enlist the support of more than 10,000,000 voters enrolled for the first time on the basis of adult franchise.

Government, too, have set to work a huge election staff under the supervision of an experienced administrator.

"Unique and fateful"—this cryptic comment from a Government official underlines the importance of the forthcoming elections.

Among the potential League opponents in the next elections are listed the Awami Muslim League—a six-month old organisation led by the former Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Jamat-I-Islami and the Communist Party, which can be stated to represent roughly the "leftist" forces in the province.

The General Secretary of the Awami Muslim League told me that Mr. Suhrawardy, accompanied by the frontier leader, Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, and himself would go on an election tour of the province on August 17. The Awami League, he said, aimed at securing the basic necessities of life for every resident of Pakistan irrespective of his creed or community.

The Jamat-I-Islami—an orthodox body working for the establishment of a "moral state in the context of Islamic teachings"—is understood to have a good following in certain districts of the province.

A spokesman of the Communist Party of Pakistan said the party was organising for the elections "a united front of all progressive forces". The organisations, which were certain to join hands, were the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, the Pakistan Kisan Committee and the Democratic Students Federation. Independent candidates are also expected to contest the elections.

The Anglo-Pakistani community in the Punjab (Pakistan) may boycott the next general elections in the province.

This was indicated by a spokesman of the Anglo-Pakistani League today. He said that Government had done his community a "great wrong" by not reserving a seat for them in the Assembly.

The Working Committee of the All-Pakistan Muhajir (refugee) League, Lahore, at an extraordinary meeting today, unanimously decided to contest the refugee seats in the forthcoming general elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

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52 DISMISSED FOR CORRUPTION

BOMBAY Saturday.

Ninety-two Government servants were dismissed and 23 suspended from service pending proceedings against them on charges of bribery and corruption in the Bombay State, during the second half of 1949. Of the 92 dismissals, 43 were in the Police Department, 23 in the Civil Supply Department, 13 in the District and Village Offices under the control of Revenue Department, eight in the Agriculture and Forests Department, three in the Public Health Department and two in the office of the Backward Class Officer. Out of the 23 suspensions, 21 were in the Revenue Department and the remaining two the Civil Supplies Department.

The higher percentage of cases of bribery and corruption in the Police, Revenue and Civil Supply Departments can be explained by the fact that the offices under these departments are spread all over the State employing a number of subordinate servants.

Dismissed For Corruption

NEW DELHI, August 5. The Government of India have dismissed from service Mr. C. S. D. Swamy, Director (Fertilizers) in the Ministry of Agriculture for having received illegal gratification.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN KATMANDU JAIL

PATNA, August 5 (PTI): The hunger-strike of Mr. Gopal Prasad Upadhyaya, Mr. Puran Bahadur and thirteen other political prisoners (belonging to the Nepal Congress) in Katmandu Jail enters the 37th day today, according to a statement issued by Mr. B. P. Koirala, the Nepali Congress leader. The prisoners demand humane treatment to political prisoners".

Mr. Gopal Prasad Upadhyaya is a founder-member of the Nepali Congress.

Madhya Pradesh Home Guards Chief Dead

NAGPUR, Aug. 5 (PTI): Lt.-Col. N. Ganguly, General Officer Commanding, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, died of heart failure here last night.

All Cabinet Ministers and officers of the police and Home Guards attended the funeral this afternoon.

Col. Ganguly, who was 58, was the former Secretary of the Education Department. He was appointed GOC, Home Guards in July 1947.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBY, August 5.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained officially closed today. After yesterday's bullish enthusiasm, the market feeling was somewhat quiet and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1832|8 to Rs. 1835|-.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, August 5.

The local produce market was firm on active buying shippers. There was scarcity of offerings. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	47	4	0
Madras Coromandal	47	0	0
Bold ready	46	4	0
Oil local mills	25	8	0
Oil upcountry	24	11	0
Oil August	24	11	0
Oil September	24	12	0
LINSEED—			
Bold ready	42	12	0
Satna ready	42	0	0
September	42	14	0
Oil	22	10	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Bold	31	14	0
Small	32	14	0
Madras	32	14	0
September	33	0	0

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 3rd August 1950. 510716 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 3rd August 1950 969092 Bales.

Same period last year 1149374 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters. Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd August 1950 539921 Bales.

Same time last year 366818 Bales.

N.Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, August 4.

Consumer demand was actively maintained. Sales probably approximated 225.000 ounces with non-regular sellers called on to supply a small quantity. The price is unchanged.

Paris Bourse Quiet

PARIS, August 4.

The bourse turned quiet after an early spell of firmness but final scattered buying orders promoted a rally, helped by reports of French Government negotiations with American banks for loan. In forwards, banks were better except bank of Indo-china which came under occasional pressure. In spots, small gains were shown by steel works, flour mills, foods, textiles and industrial equipments. Royal Dutch was actively firm and Netherlands issues were firmer under the leadership of Amsterdam rubber. Rentes were irregular.

Brussels Stocks Indecisive

BRUSSELS August 4.

The stock market was generally indecisive with dealings rather slow. Even the more speculative issues showed little life. Colonials were about the only section to arouse interest and here a very steady tone was apparent. Textiles were in occasional demand but the turn over was small.

London Copra And Oil Steady

LONDON, August 4.

The copra markit was firm, Philippines bulk at 230 dollars, Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable no sellers, buyers at £ 97. Ceylon was nominal at £98 all August September per ton c. i. f.

The coconutoil market was steady, Straits in drums at £139 nominal and in bulk at £135-1/2 bid. Ceylon in drums at £138-1/2 nominal and in bulk at £135-1/2 bid, all per ton c.i.f. August September shipmenet.

Armsterdam Bourse Firm

AMSTERDAM, August 4.

The stock market was strong particularly Royal Dutch on the international situation and prospects of increased military expenditure. Internationals finished at the day's highest. Plantations were also better along with shippings but state loans were easy.

American Markets

PRE-BUREAU LIQUIDATION IN COTTON

Wall Street Market Firm

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Small opening gains were extended on mill buying and short covering attracted by the recent declines and countered by fairly liberal hedges and prebureau liquidation. Trade demand was eventually satisfied and the market eased on renewal of hedge selling associated with large spot sales in the Southern primary markets, releases from Government stocks and the expanding movement of the new crop in South Texas.

Some selling was based on the disappointment over the failure of early buying to follow through. In the afternoon prices eased sharply on renewal of active hedge selling with McFadden brokers good sellers of nearby December. Commission House liquidation and some stoploss orders were also evident with traders not inclined to enter into fresh commitments pending publication of Tuesday's bureau report. The market finally improved on trade support and short covering closing steady spot sales were approximately 275.000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK:	
October	37.05
December	37.09
March	34.14
May	37.03
Middling Spot	38.17

New York Cotton October Highest 37.31 at 10-33 a.m. Lowest 36.96 at 2-30 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS:	
October	36.96
December	36.96
March	37.00
May	36.95
Middling Spot	37.05

WALL STREET MARKET

Prices drifted irregularly lower in rather listless dealings. Losses of fractions to one point were fairly well distributed among pivotal chemicals, aircrafts, steels and motors. Some selected issues, including rails and oils tended to resist selling pressure however. Meanwhile the markets were quiet and of a rather indecisive pattern partly attributed to the failure of Congress to clear up the outlook on economic controls. The averages at noon were 211.43 and rails 61.42.

The market suddenly reversed its course shortly after midday erasing virtually all losses with activity expanding. Textiles and papers were a market feature scoring gains of one point or more. Buying favourites included oils, motors, chemicals, steels, rails, aircrafts and assorted other issues. Renewed demand was inspired by lightness of early offerings and Washington reports that the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee strongly reiterated his opposition to an excess profits tax now. Late dealings saw additional gains tacked on to bring fairly widespread advances ranging to one point or more. The market closed firm.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephon and Telegraph	29-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	29-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32-3/4
Chase National Bank	38-1/4
Firestone Tyre	69
General Electric	46-3/4
General Motors	87-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	68
International Nickel	31-3/4
National City Bank	44
New York Central	14-5/8
Sinclair Corp.	28
Socony Vacuum	21-1/4
Texas Co.	70-5/8
Union Carbide	45-5/8
U.S. Smelting	39
U.S. Steel Common	35-7/8
Western Union	31

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wallstreet 1,600,000.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 36-1/4 and 35-1/2 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO Aug 4

September	2.23 3.4
December	2.26 7/8
March	2.28 1/2
May	2.26 3/8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 5.

The local and Bullion Market was quiet under profit-taking at the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 180/10 and after declining at Rs. 180/8 improved at Rs. 181/- but again quitened at Rs. 180/10. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 180/8. Forward gold opened at Rs. 114/11 after declining at Rs. 114/8 steadied at Rs. 114/10. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 114/11 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/4.

Arrivals of Silver were 45 bars and the offtake were 10 bars. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	179	12	0
Forward	180	2	0
Ready Gold	114	8	0
Forward	114	7	0

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 4.

KARNAK:	
November	81.22—30
January	80.50—30
March	80.20—90
ASHMOUNI:	
August	75.00—200
October	67.45— 35
December	67.28— 49

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Aug. 4.

2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	£69 5/8
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£94 1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£107
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£93
Chartered Bank of India	£8 11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£72 1/2
National Bank of India	£32 5/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6 291.

New York Pepper Quiet

NEW YORK, August 4.

The pepper market was quiet with spots offered at 230 cents per pound, while September arrival was done at 202 and August September shipment at 160. Following were the quotations: Spot 230 asked OLD CONTRACT: August 250 nom., September 190 asked October 188 noms., November 178 nom., December 173 Nom., January 168 nom., February 158 asked Sales nil White spot 300 nominal.

NEW CONTRACT: Aug. 250 nom. September 190 Nom., October 188 nom., November 178 nom., December 173 Nom., Jan 168 asked, February 158 asked Sales nil.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, August 4.

The pepper market was quiet with Black lampong and white Mutok 10 dollars per picul lower at 635 and 1.040 respectively

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

120 Ready Japan	8	10	0
150 Ready Japan	7	14	0
120 Ready Italy	8	0	0
150 Ready Italy	7	8	0
150 D. Box Aug.	1332	0	0
2/40 Staple Aug.	6	9	6

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

Cotton market continued firm owing good demand which yesterday totalled 9 thousand bales mostly of new crop. Exports 3240 bales for Far East. Since commencement of the season exports have totalled eleven lakhs bales. Cottonseeds quiet. Gram firm owing to Indian demand. Wheat steady owing 25 lakhs bags deal with Germany. Gold easy.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS: Cotton ready NT 85-8. Punjab 289. F 36. Four 83-8. New Crop Oct.-Nov. NT 83-4. Desi Sind 75. Gram White 35-4. Wheat 21-12. Gold 98-4.

NEWSPRINT UNDER O. G. L.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

The Government of India have decided to place newsprint under O.G.L. from both dollar and sterling countries, it is learnt.

It is understood that other items relating to chemicals raw materials and replacement goods for industries are also being included in the new list.

DON'T BAN VANASPATI PRODUCTION

Maharatta Commerce Chamber's View

POONA, Aug. 5 (PTI): The Maharatta Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Poona today described as "unfair and unjust" any move to prohibit the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils.

In a memorandum to the Bombay Government opposing Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's Bill—now before the Parliament—, the Chamber said that the acute scarcity of ghee and the limited availability of vegetable oils, had given rise to the necessity of a fat to serve as an alternative to ghee and at the same time be more acceptable than ordinary edible oils. The vanaspati industry was providing that need at a moderate price.

The Chamber said that the remedy for preventing the use of vanaspati as a possible adulterant of ghee was to tighten the food adulteration laws and not the closing down of the industry.

Import Of Cotton Piecegoods Into Rangoon

RANGOON, Aug. 5 (PTI): The Collector of Customs, Rangoon, has issued a press note specifying varieties of cotton piecegoods which can be imported under Open General Licence No. 4 issued by the Director of Supply, Burma.

These are Grey Shirting (unbleached) shirting and printed shirting all of plain and simple weave.

The term "printed shirting" denotes printed fabrics of plain and simple weave irrespective of design and width. Import of organdie voile, Muslim, mull and jaconet is not permissible.

Protective Duty On Plywood Imports To Continue

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (PTI): The Government of India have accepted the Tariff Board's recommendation that the protective duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on imports of plywood and tea chests should be continued for a period of three years from April 1, 1950.

Announcing this a Commerce Ministry communique says the Government of India have also accepted other recommendations of the Board relating to assistance to the plywood and tea chests industry in the matter of raw materials.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 5 (PTI-Reuter):—Throughout the week in London's Money Market demands for accommodation were easily met. Bank calling was on small scale and many market houses held maturities which were nearly sufficient to offset payments for new bills.

Keen demand for short-dated Bills was not always satisfied despite good turnover and authorities indulged in some reverse operations on one occasion.

There was large increase in active note circulation, Bank of England return reveals.

Demand for holiday currency produced expansion of some nine million Sterling.

Applications for 250 million Sterling Treasury Bills totalled 335,695,000 Sterling of which 250 million allotted at average rate ten Shillings 2.81 pence per cent.

Next week 240 million Sterling Treasury Bills will be offered and the treasury deposit receipts are nil.

WORLD GOVT. ALONE CAN ABOLISH WAR

(Continued from Page 10)

operate? What guaranties are needed to protect minorities? How shall the world police force be recruited, where shall it be stationed, how shall it be held—within the bound of a limited federal world government?

Such questions are infinite in number, but the main ones stand out and must be met head-on. Here is work for an interdepartmental committee perhaps, or a commission of Administration officials, members of Congress, and leading citizens, sitting down with full encouragement to produce a bold report.

Great Steps

These great steps within the United States and the United Nations will obviously be valueless without the additional step of bringing the cold war to an end. Otherwise the Soviet Union can be expected to veto any action. Here one is entitled to ask how far along the Western powers are in formulating just what they would want in a world settlement with the Soviet Union.

The question is legitimate in view of the fact that the Berlin blockade might have been lifted months earlier had the Western powers been able to agree among themselves on what they wanted in the negotiations, and in West Germany. **(This is true despite** Mr. Acheson's reference to the Berlin blockade as an instance in which a situation of weakness was supplanted by one of strength). The question is appropriate because the cold war, the policy of containment, replacing situations of weakness with situations of strength, or whatever one calls the power policy of the United States, is not a positive, constructive policy. It units certain desperate interest against something—the expansion of Communist power. It is a negative, resisting policy. Its service to the world is limited.

All it can hope to accomplish is to prevent Communist conquest. For all the talk of President Truman's Point Four programme, the American policy falls far short of assuring the great progressive reforms in the backward areas of the world which will so raise their standards of living that they will naturally stand on the side of the West.

Such a negative policy makes negotiations with the Soviet Union awkward. If what is sought is to keep Communist power out of certain regions, and if this is to be negotiated, there must be willingness to acknowledge Communist power in regions where it already is established. As Americans are now taught to think by their own propaganda, any implicit recognition of the right of Communist governments to exist within certain regions would be appeasement, and many would think war preferable.

Before we can negotiate with the Soviet Union at all we may have to re-examine our basic ideas. Are we interested first and last in the threat of communism, the idea, the dogma, the system? Or primarily in the rise of a rival and distasteful system that can threaten our political and physical safety? If we are not to be satisfied with less than extinguishing communism we might as well admit there can be no negotiations, no negotiated settlement, hence no peace between equals based on enforceable law. There can only be permanent crisis, which is bound to end with a Third World War.

Open Door And Closed Mind

If, however, we shall be satisfied with halting the advance of certain rival powers, and understand that to get this we must recognize their right to rule in regions where they are already established, a settlement should not be impossible, with all that might follow in its train. If the Soviet bloc has legitimate interests which we can define and acknowledge, it should be possible to induce the Soviet bloc to recognize our legitimate interest. But first we must define what we are willing to acknowledge, as well as what we must get recognized. At present the State Department probably could do neither.

Certainly the Western powers as a family of states could not. Russia has not yet been approached with an eye on a possible settlement by mutual accommodation—the only way international problems ever are settled without war. It is all very well for Mr. Acheson or Secretary Bevin to say the door is always open to an understanding with Russia. The fact is that though the door may be open, the minds are not.

Before the cold war can end and effective work can be done to establish a world peace system, the minds will have to open. This does not mean that, in return for recognition of our interests, we must concede to the Soviet system more than we honestly believe it to be in our interest to do. It means that we must know precisely what we want, in terms of regions, peoples, lands, resources, trade, and precisely what we think the Soviet countries are entitled to. After thinking these things through for ourselves, we must sit down with our friends and hammer out a coalition policy. Then, and only then, can we sit down with the Soviet Union and at last talk clearly about problems utterly beyond reach of discussion today, like Germany, Japan, Korea, and Iranian oil. If in these talks we demonstrate a sober recognition of Soviet interests as well as of our own, we may be able for the first time to arouse a spirit of accommodation in the Soviet government on questions of atomic control, limitation of armaments, and the establisment of a supra-national security regime with full powers of inspection and enforcement.

Perhaps we shall find no spirit of accommodation in the Russians. But that eventuality has been foreseen in the two parts of our foreign policy, one part only being assigned to exploration. The other part would have attended to the maintenance of power. If the exploration leads at last into the swamp, nothing will have been lost but faith and hope, resources we need, but whose very expenditure is never a waste and always an inspiration. We still shall have our power, and if the Soviet Union has been so blind as not to recognize a new fact, the reality of an invitation to live in a world of good-will and fairness, we shall not be one whit the weaker for it. Indeed, we shall be stronger in having the support and thanks of the entire non-Soviet world, and perhaps the envy of most voiceless Soviet peoples as well. We shall have regained the moral ascendancy lost with the defeat of Woodrow Wilson, rewon for a time by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and since lost. Then if would catastrophe follows, we can know we have striven against it without stupidity or fear.

Whittled Away

But it is not a foregone conclusion that Russia will be blind to its own interests. It may be too much to hope for immediate concurrence, for full co-operation in drafting a revised U. N. Charter and then for quick ratification. But if Russia rejects the plan the first time, it can be offered again and again and again. Our power will not have been whittled away. And the great thing is to be offering the Soviet Union a place in world of justice and law, doing it with faith and sincerity.

As long as it is being offered, the Russians can be sure, as they are not now, that the West is not planning to attack them. While it is being offered, we can be almost as sure that the Russians will not attack the West. So the whole world would consider a period of such notable negotiations a blessed recess from the grim hatreds and dangers of the cold war.

True it would be a season of staggering perplexities, and such negotiations would be prey to all the misrepresentation that vituperative bigotry is capable of, coming from both camps. But the search for peace through moral as well as physical means would elevate the world struggle to a level above the barbarity, cruelty, ruthlessness, and all other loveless attributes of the present power conflict.

One need not doubt that President Truman and Secretary Acheson yearn for such a season of search, with its hope, spiritual regeneration and its heightened security. They know better than most to what extent the West has failed to maintain the moral leadership of the world, and how essential it is, if Communist encroachments are to be arrested, that the West take positive action, instead of focusing on purely preventive measures.

Supra-National

One must recall that Mr. Acheson was co-author of the Acheson-Lilienthal report, the first official document in American history envisaging the need for a supra-national authority in the new age of warfare. If he now proclaims a half-policy devoted to the requirements of power, he may do so because he is not sure of fervent support and clear understanding of the American people. A livelier show of public interest in this country would assure passage of the two resolutions (S. Con. Res. 56 and H. Con. Res. 64) asking for a world-government policy by the United States government. That in turn would shake the State Department into something better than the painstaking timidity of the comment made on the world-government resolutions by Assistant Secretary Hickerson before the Senate sub-committee on Foreign Relations.

President Truman has said enough officially to give the country an adequate formula for what should forthwith become Part Two of our foreign policy. He has had this possibility before him ever since his committee on air power, under the chairmanship of Thomas K. Finletter, made its report. "Man," he said in his State of the Union message, "must create the moral and legal framework for the world which will insure that his new powers are used for good and not for evil.... We are working toward the time when the U. N will control weapons of mass destruction and will have the forces to preserve international law and order."

"We are working toward this time," said the President. He should let that become the main objectave of his Administration.

Will The Next Rashtrapati Do It?

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S. I. THEOGARAJ

TODAY conditions in the country have become so much different from what they were in pre-Independence days that the sixty years of India's revolutionary life appear to us as faded landmarks in the distance. Leaders who went about just a few year ago championing the cause of the Indian people are today the target of the latter's attack. The Indian National Congress and the millions of this country whom it represented and led yesterday, seems to live today in opposite camps. Inside the Congress camp itself there is indiscipline, strife and confusion.

Today the role the Congress President has to play is very much different from what it was just a few years ago. The future of the organisation depends on how it conducts its affairs during the coming three years. The next President of the Congress will therefore carry a great burden and on his ability to steer the Congress through these three troubled years will to a very large extent depend the future of the party.

A few years ago the Congress President by the sheer weight of the honour and responsibility of his office was the uncrowned monarch of the Congress and the first servant of the nation.

He had no paid lieutenants at his command to maintain law and order, nor had he any other weapon in his official armoury to enforce discipline in Congress ranks. But, in fact, no one ever felt the absence of such effective measures. By a speech or statement in some corner of the country, the Congress President could sway the masses of the whole country. He could evoke the enthusiasm of the entire nation and the loyal allegiance and implicit obedience of Congressmen in the remotest villages. He was to them not only the head of an organisation that was destined to play a historic role by its unique non-violent and truthful means to achieve a political end but the symbol and idol of supreme self-sacrifice and self-effacement. Now that the Congress had reached that political end and consequently lost all that was attendant on its revolutionary past, its President has now to play the role of the titular head of the organisation shorn of the puritan grandeur of this erstwhile august position.

Effective Buffer

The main function of the Congress President now is to act as an effective buffer between tendentious groups within the Congress. It is a very delicate task, for his decisions, however unbiased and wise, often displease all the parties concerned with the result that he himself would regret that he had interfered or exercised his authority.

The President hesitates to take any steps in some cases because the parties concerned are influential and can therefore turn a headache to him and to the organisation. There are quite a many instances where the President acts as a mere group-man because he has to uphold the decision of some important person, tribunal or board, or has to support the official group. It is extremely unfair to any individual if, in the present set up of the Congress "vis-a-vis" the government, we summarily dismiss the Congress President as ineffective or as a failure; some Congressmen who start whispering campaigns against their party-bosses in the government, join hands with the latter after the President has taken up their cause. The Congress-government relationship is such that either the President has to fight out the party-bosses (in the course of which he may have to, if he is not an uncompromising and shrewd tactician, quit his office) and establish his official position within the organisation, or he will have to be satisfied with playing a subordinate role.

Group Politics

Groups there were within the Congress from the early days of its struggle for freedom, but these groups existed not because they wanted to snatch power or show the proportionate strength of their following, but because they differed in principle on certain matters as in the method of approach to a certain question or the means adopted to achieve a certain end. Today so many groups have shot out that it would seem that there are more leaders and groups in the Congress than it can afford. In every State there are groups, the main groups being that in power and that against it and, in a composite State, yet another demanding the immediate establishment of linguistic States. In certain Congress states there are as many groups as there are leaders. Andhra has now more than four working groups. In some States like the Uttar Pradesh and the PEPS Union different groups have formed "parallel Congresses" and call themselves by different names. As an immediate consequence of recent happenings in the Congress camp disputes arising out of the primary panchayat elections took a recourse to the law courts in Bengal, Andhra and Rajasthan. To enforce organisational discipline and to enable them carry on their work within the scheduled time the Working Committee passed a resolution on July 12 that 'any member of the Congress seeking redress in law courts relating to elections within the Congress organisation shall "ipso facto" cease to be a member of the Congress'. The Congress that has now denied its members an appeal to any outside body should justify this ban by bringing justice within the reach of the humblest of Congressmen through the appelate bodies that exist within the Congress.

Party Bosses

It is in this connection that the Congress President can play a very significant and effective part within the organisation. He can see that every polling officer, returning officer, every member of the credentials committees and of the tribunals, election or other, of the district and the state, has a clean record in the past and carries

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OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

HATS OFF TO MUNSHI

Subsidiary Food Tamasha Ends: Will Other Mass Fooling Go?

THE President's address, inaugurating the emergent session of Parliament occupied the week in New Delhi. The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, the Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh and the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi put a gallant defence of the Government. Sardar Patel was in a top form and spoke like a Bismark.

Sardar Patel is not in the habit of mincing his words. He boldly asserted that that the Government would see that no combination of any group or all groups together disturbed Law and Order in India.

The Deputy Prime Minister disclosed that India was menaced on the one side by communalists with determination to establish a sectional Brahmnical Government, and on the other side by elements who ere out to disrupt the vrey fabric of society. "There are people who think that under the garb of linguistic provinces they can create conditions for communal provinces and disturb peace in this country" he added.

The Deputy Prime Minister also referred to the change of front by the Communists, from terrorism to peaceful penetration and asked the House to ponder how many innocent lives had been lost in the dislocation of Railways and other allied crimes of violence. In a challenging tone Sardar Patel said that India was the only country in the whole of South-East Asia, which was stable and "where democracy can function." Critics were silenced, because it was a fact. Sardar Patel is a man of few words. He spoke with considerable emotion presumably because he had been goaded to do so.

Deshmuk Does It

The Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh's was a reassuring speech. He admitted that economic situation was difficult but it was certainly not desperate. Legislators do not like a setting sun. None crowds round Dr S. P Mookerjee, who is seen often sitting in the last row of seats in the House. There was oblique mud-slinging at Dr. John Matthai in Parliament during the week by man who, while he was in office, danced attendance on him. The issue, however, over which Dr. John Matthai had resigned were fundamental to the future of India, the issue being the control of Finance Ministry over the expenditure.

IN A WRITTEN REPLY, SIR CHINTAMAN DISCLOSED THAT, EXCLUDING THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION, DURING TWO AND A HALF YEAR IN TWO HUNDRED AND ONE CASES, THE MINISTRIES HAD EMBARKED ON EXPENDITURE IN ANTICIPATION OF THE APPROVAL OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The statement disclosed that the Prime Minister's port-folio topped the list with 42 cases, the Finance Ministry running second with 37 cases. The money involved was Rs. 256.83 lakhs for the Prime Minister's portfolio.

The Finance Ministry's lapses need further explanation. The controversy would have served a good purpose, if it restores the authority and power of the Finance Ministry over expenditure. The mild but firm Sir Chintaman made it clear that he meant business. Reviewing the budgetary position, for the first quarter, he said he was convinced that re-doubled efforts were called for to avoid waste and to effect retrenchment. This is the shape of things to come.

Need Of Integrity

Sir Chintaman also disclosed that Government will need special emergency powers to enable it to cope with the economic situation. It is not the power but the machinery for implementation that alone can cope with the situation. The issue is whether the government has the machinery whose efficiency and integrity can be depended upon.

There are Pure Food Acts and anti-adulteration Laws in Delhi today. And yet even foreign face creams or medicines for injections are adulterated here, much less to speaak of food articles. In India even manure is adulterated. The legislation envisaged by the Finance Minister, at its best, would add a few annas to the prices, which the unscrupulous trader would earmark for the equally unscrupulous government inspector. The need of the hour, therefore, is to reform the administrative machinery. A thorough overhaul of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules is needed. There are so many complicated Rules at present that it has become impossible to sack even a dishonest peon.

Clever Lawyer

Mr. K. M. Munshi spoke like a clever lawyer. He tried to prove everything to the satisfaction of the House. This is what Shri Munshiji said:—

"Under the powers, the Centre now enjoyed, the Central Ministry of Agriculture could not pull up any state with regard to its procurement policy. It could not say a word as to how the Grow More Food campaign in the states was porgressing. The Centre had the maximum of responsibility and equally the maximum of impotency."

Constitutionally, Mr. Munshi is perfectly correct. But constitution does not envisage the Grow More Food campaign either. The states are sovereign within the sphere allotted to them by the constitution. Sovereignty carries responsibilities. India is a Sovereign Independent Republic with still undeveloped Navy and Air Force. Will India accept financial and other aid, say from United Kingdom to build up its defence? It will not, because acceptance of financial aid may lead to surrender of a part of its sovereignty.

In accepting financial aid from the Centre for the development of objects falling in their sphere, the states should be deemed to have surrendered a part of their Sovereignty, granted to them by the constitution. One who pays the piper controls the tune, is an old saying of which Mr. Munshi should be well aware of.

If the States Governments are toppling over each other to secure grants from the Centre, they shall have to abide by the directives from the Centre.

Canse Of Impotency

THE REAL FACT IS THAT IN THEIR ANXIETY TO EXPAND THEIR OWN ESTABLISHMENTS THE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LABOUR HAVE BEEN CREATING NEW DEMANDS FROM THE STATES, AND HAVE BEEN OFFERING MONEY ON A SILVER SALVER TO THEM.

This should explain the impotency of the Ministry of Agriculture. The result is that the States behave as though they were obliging the Centre by undertaking procurement of the Grow More Food campaign.

The Centre has never attached any condition to the Grow More Food grants. The campaign would have been a reality and not a paper success had the Centre laid down that, at least fifty per cent of the foodgrains anticipated from a scheme would accrue to the Centre. Instead of putting the whole transaction on business footing, the Ministry had been busy in discovering scapgoats in weather, statistics and cultivator, who is accused of eating more than he should.

And This Foolin

While the production actually declined, the Ministry made an unequivocal claim that the Grow More Food campaign had yielded one million tons of additional foodgrains.

It may be added that these calculations are often made on the basis of money allotted for wells, fertilizers and improved variety of seed! One well yields say X tons of gram and therefore five hundred wells should yield 500Y tons. So also with fertilizers and improved seed. Never so many were fooled over such vital matters by so few.

Surely the big ones of the Ministry are not incompetent to deal with this mass fooling.

Mr. Munshi had recently thundered against profiteers and black-marketers. This clan of profiteering patriots is accustomed to even stronger words. It is not the states but this clan, before which the Government has proved its incompetency. The Police often catch hold of a small trader, who in most cases, is trying to make an honest living. The Police have never attempted to trace the source, which feeds the black market.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel rightly justified the detention of people, who were trying to disrupt the economic and social order of the community. The anti-social clan, similarly, were creating conditions, which germinate Communism. Detention of a few big ones suspected of blackmarketing will put fear of God in every evil-doer.

Profits And Deaths

It is explained that it was high prices which had created the present artificial scarcity.

This is what the Woodhead Committee said about Bengal Famine:—

"It is the responsibility of the Government to lead the people and take effective steps to prevent avoidable catastrophe. But the public in Bengal, at least certain sections of it, have also their share of blame. Enormous profits were made out of the calamity and in the circumstances, profits for some meant death for others. A large part of the community lived in plenty while others starved. Corruption was widespread throughout the Province and in many classes of society."

Mr. Munshi deprecated the "kind of unreal debate" the House had. The debate was unreal because there is no effective opposition in the House. Mr. Munshi, by inference wanted a vote of confidence and necessary powers. The House expressed its confidence in the government and will not deny the powers, if and when he demands them of it. The ball is now in his court.

Hats Off

Mr. Munshi, it will however, be admitted has an uphill task. Since September 2, 1946, Mr. Munshi is the third Minister. It will take sometime for him to overhaul the machinery of his Ministry. He is a strong man. He has already sacked some inefficients.

Mr. Munshi has also rolled up the subsidiary Food tamasha. The taxpayer is poorer by several lakhs by this experiment with people's food. Mr. Munshi, presumably saw the dangers of legalised adulteration. Hats off to him.

HER FIRST BABY AT 53

News of two unsual babies—both of whom are doing well—has just come to hand.

The first belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lenney, of Ohio. Mr. Lenney is 65 and his wife (it is her first baby) is 53. The pair have just announced the happy event, but the baby, a bonny daughter, is reported to have been born last December.

The other baby is a normal 6½ lb. infant born to Lela, 26-year-old wife of Mr. Ronald Street, aged 30, in Indianapolis. The parents are midgets who have appeared many times on the American stage and in films. The father is 3 ft. 10 in. tall and his wife is 2 in. shorter.

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TWO KINDS OF AMERICANS

IN my experience there are two kinds of elderly Americans. One, the stout and horn-rimmed, is matiness itself. He greets you as if you were a favourite son, starts agitating the cocktail shaker before you know where you are, slips a couple into you with a merry laugh, claps you on the back, tells you a dialect story about two Irishmen named Pat and Mike, and, in a word, makes life one grand, sweet song.

The other, which runs a good deal to the cold, grey stare and the square jaw, seems to view the English cousin with concern. It broods. It says little. It sucks in its breath in a pained way. And every now and again you catch its eye, and it is like colliding with a raw oyster.

—P. G. WODEHOUSE.

Ugly Face Of Telangana

HOW REDS GET INTO PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

BY J.P. CHATURVE[illegible]

IT was the February of 1949 when I first visited Hyderabad. The Military Governor, Major-General Chaudhri, ruled over the state and Sardar Patel had just paid a visit to the city of Hyderabad. Naliu Narsinghu, the most legendary and toughest of Communist field commanders had been arrested and brought to Jangaon in Nalgonda district, where I happened to be present that day. Sardar Patel had cried a halt to the Communist activities and this arrest was as if just in line with that declaration.

In July, 1950, that is a week ago when I again visited the state, things had changed quite a lot. The Military Governor Major-General Chaudhri is no longer there, although he will be always remembered by the people of this state for he created history there. There is a seasoned civilian officer and four of his colleagues have been public leaders. They represent the State Congress, the most popular party in the state. It is the first time when the people of Hyderabad had been given a chance to rule themselves, however limited the sphere may be. That is why this occasion was celebrated in a very fitting manner and people thought they have been given the chance to be ruled by their own people after five hundred years of slavery.

Asafjahi dynasty was never born of the soil and that is why Hyderabad never looked as a part of Andhra or Karnatak but a piece of Arabia or Persia, with its Mecca Masjids and Madina buildings, Gulavestas and Char Minars.

Hyderabad is just the same today yet with a difference. It will be better if to explain that difference I may briefly recapitulate the condition of Hyderabad in February and March, 1949. The old feudal system of Hyderabad had gone at least on the top but the new had not got time to establish itself. The entire administration was run by two sets of people. There were those who had been lent from the sister states and also those who were in the Nizam's services. These people who came from outside and did not know Urdu to understand the old records and present procedure, had to depend on the advice of their local colleagues. These colleagues were never interested in the good administration and they took all opportunities to sow discontent among the people. These outsiders had come far from their original places for a short period and here they got opportunity to make or mar themselves.

Unfortunately it has been the misfortune of Hyderabad that for at least eight centuries from the days of Allauddin Khilji, it has been a place of attraction for the outsider. All those who came here had their eyes either on the money which they could loot or on the descendants of Develdevis and Kamladevis which they presumed they could lay hold on without being obstructed. Whether it were Moghuls, Turks, Arabs, Rohillas, Marhattas or Britishers, one of the two things attracted their lust. It was, therefore, no wonder to me that the people complained that many of those who had come from outside whether from the friendly neighbouring states of Madras or Mysore or the distant provinces like Punjab, Bengal or Uttar Pradesh thought it was a god-given opportunity for them to loot, drink and enjoy. Not that the Government encouraged it but as no local cadres had been built it was but inevitable that government may trust some of those who betraved it. Besides the danger of Communism and agricultural unrest, the neglect of local intelligence, corruption among government servants and lack of understanding of local problems were the three major problems that loomed large in people's minds

Reds Spread

Communist activity, which was formerly confined in Nalgonda and Warangal districts had begun to figure in neighbouring district of Atraf Balda, which means around the metropolis. When in a village of this district I heard that another village near Ibrahim Pattan had been raided by the Communists. This happened inspite of the fact that Major-General Chaudhri had been only a couple of days ago to the beautiful lake of Ibrahim Pattan for a picnic and fishing accompanied by a number of his charming friends and social figures of Banzara Hills, the Malabar Hill area of Hyderabad.

In the actual scene of Communist operations the conditions were pretty bad. Communist had their techniques for winning sympathy of the villagers they raided. Whenever it was known that some villagers are not satisfied with a Deshmukh, Police Patel, Revenue Patel, or the Patwari, the Communists would raid the village in the night, loot the property and, after taking what they thought necessary, distribute the land, cattle and foodgrains among the villagers who were not well off. In this way they gained the goodwill of the poorer class. There were others who did not like this course of action but they had also to co-operate with them lest they may be looked as police spies and punished for that. Later on when the military or police came such people were harassed by them also for having collaborated with the Communists. Theirs was the most unenviable lot.

So much was the fear among people and so little sanctity for human life that all Congressmen according to the Secretary of Khammam Taluk Congress committee had to sleep either in a police station every night or at some place guarded by military. They could not go out at dawn or dusk to ease a few steps outside the village.

It was only about eight or nine in the evening when one day the driver of the jeep I was moving in drove post haste without caring for the bad road as he had seen a torchlight at some distance which he maintained must have been of some one of the Communist Party. When a villager near by, who happened to be a brother of Police Patel of the village in Ibrahim Pattan that was attacked, heard about the attack he began to shiver. But his other companion who was not very well off was very much at ease and said that only rich people had to fear and poor need have no fears from the Communists.

The Last Ones Came From Korea

The Change

That was the tendency that sustained Communists in that area. Today it is not so. As Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of the State, told me that when he visited Telangana just after assuming office this year, people were so much terrified from the Communists and the Police that they simply would not talk to him although he spoke Telugu. This was not the position now according to him.

When in May last he visited the same area people talked to him and reported their difficulties. They were also forming Home Guards and had arrested some of those who threatened their lives. Nalgonda and Warangal were quieter and normal life had started.

But it cannot be said that the conditions have become perfectly normal there till police pickets are thought necessary and the railway track has to be guarded.

Of course things have improved in these two districts but they have deteriorated in other districts.

Now the districts that are in the grip of Communist activity are, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Karimnagar and Warangal. Of course there are no Communist governments or areas where the writ of Hyderabad government does not run. Many Communist workers have been arrested and others have been killed.

New Menace

But still the menace instead of subsiding is spreading to hereto free areas. There is a possibility that it may link up with the activities of Shetkari Kamgar Mandal, which is in operation in Maharashtra and Marathwada area of Hyderabad. They are also a gang of violent revolutionaries although their main inspiration is hatred of caste people.

A number of murders and dacoities committed in Birh, Osmanabad and Aurangabad districts are attributed to them. It is high time government engages its attention to this threat to public order also and prevents a link-up with Communists and this Mandal.

What is contributing to this trouble? My observations are twofold. Firstly, the main reason why communism does not fade out in Hyderabad is its appeal to the poorer classes in the villages. There are in Hyderabad people called Deshmukhs and Pattedars, who own thousands of acres of land in the name of one man or one family. In Warangal a huge area stretching over several thousand acres is in the name of a family of Reddis. They are tenants according to law getting all advantages of Ryotwari system but actually they are zamindars letting their lands to tenants at will who are forced to pay as much as they demand and may be removed at will

Face Of Telangana

The average land in Telangana is about two acres per capita but as there are big landholders also actualy most of the people have lands even below that level.

Then the land revenue administration of the state is of a type that the Patwari is the main person in the village. He does not go a salary but a commission on collection and supplements his living by bribery and agriculture.

Practically all land near tanks and wells are either in the hands of Deshmukhs or these police and revenue patels and patwaris. Even other land, that may be termed wet, does not get water in time as these persons will U.P. is more than six crores. Even in that part of U. P. where the landless people are large in number the agrarian unrest has been a common feature and Communism is raising its head in Eastern rice-eating districts.

Bait Works

Formerly those who worked on the field were paid in kind. Now, on account abnormal prices, they are paid in cash with the result they have to buy in the market and cannot buy what they need. So when a Communist promises them food and money and also the land of the Deshmukh or the Patel they are easily enamoured of his company.

The Government fully realises that economic issues are the real reasons but no adequate steps seems to have been taken as yet. The abolition of Jagirdari and taking over of Sarf-i-khas has helped the tenant in law but not the actual tiller. It is also forgotton that there was practically no big Jagirdari area either in Nalgonda or Warangal and Sarf-i-khas area was in Atraf Balda which became

(Continued on Page 28)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

SHRI C. K. KAMDAR, Honorary Secretary, Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee of the Balkani-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, has issued the following appeal:

By this time our premier All India Children's Organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh is well-known to our country. Its Chief Patron is Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and its President is Shri B. G. Kher. It is shortly celebrating its Silver Jubilee for which a Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Rani Maharaj Singh. Besides several other items of programme, our Association has decided to launch a drive for the collection of funds, specially for building up a National Headquarters to serve as a model Children's Centre for India.

The work of the Balkan-ji-Bari carried on so far in the interests of our younger generation is quite well known. Here it would be enough to say that this Association is the only one, spread throughout India, seeking to provide on a practical plane the solution of communal problem, religious bigotry and ignorant superstition, which eat into the vitals of our dear Motherland. It offers to the children of all communities, languages and provinces, without the restriction of their economic status, a common platform to unite, mix and evolve fraternity, and to develop love for the fellow beings and the spirit of willing sacrifice for a noble cause. The generation of children reared up in an ideal atmosphere and with the outlook provided for by this Association will be something to be very proud of by the Nation.

The Association is run by a band of voluntary workers whose only honorarium is love and service of children. It has about two hundred Units and 30,000 members but it has hardly any funds and no immovable property. It has so far collected thousands of rupees for various other causes but has not spared anything for its own use. Now the Association has decided to stimulate its activities and creating more and more Centres with a view to penetrating into the darkness of innumerable villages.

We are issuing this appeal to the parents and guardians and all well-wishers for their blessings and effective help in this connection. They may send us their contributions in cash or kind at our office, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1, and these will be gladly received and gratefully acknowledged. Our workers will try and visit everyone, but in case they are not able to do so, none need wait for them. With their blessings and generous help, the Association hopes to progress towards the attainment of its desired object.

Say "Thank You"

An odd sort of incident occured at the station when I went to catch my train home the other evening, writes Miss Nooru Permahmed.

A pretty little black-and-white terrier had scrambled down on to the line, and there it was crouched under one of the carriages shivering with fright.

Every effort to entice the dog to safety had failed. Its mistress was on the verge of hysterics, and the crowd around her was voluble with suggestions and sympathy.

More practical were the two men lying full length on the dusty platform in an effort to reach the frightened animal. Finally, one of them risking the perils of the 'live' rail, swung himself down on to the line and crowled along underneath the train until he reached the dog. Then, streaked from head to foot in oil and grime, he emerged with the terrier safe in his arms.

Immediately it was snatched from him by the tearful owner and she disappeared into the crowd without a word, leaving him staring after her in blank amazement.

"Well!" said someone. "She might have stopped to say "Thank you!" It would not have hurt her to stop and thank him for his kindness. The least repayment she could have made was a smile and a few words of gratitude.

Remember this when someone does you a good turn. Remember to say "Thank you!" —and say it with your heart.

And don't imagine that you have nothing for which you should be thankful. Each one of us is in God's debt for all the kindnesses with which He crowds our daily lives. Say "Thank You!" to Him for these!

Scattered Pebbles

Love that seeks, expects and bargains is a nyth.

It is the inner bankruptcy of mind and heart that manifests itself in grandeur of outward attire.

The best monument for any great man or woman is to depict him or her in thoughts, words and deeds.

Clear thinking is the result of colossal patience and ceaseless experiments.

To die a martyr one must live a martyr.

Balkan-ji-Bari worker Shri M. K. Krishnan was married to Padma, daughter of Dr. Narikutti Rammunni.

There is no achievement greater than ceaseless effort.

The Unbreakable Match

For this trick, you will need a large handkerchief and an ordinary kitchen match. Put the match in the centre of the handkerchief.

Tell your friends, "Now, please keep very quiet, so that you may hear me break this match. After breaking it, I'll again make it whole".

Fold up the handkerchief. The sound of the breaking match is plain. Now, say "Abracadabra!" and unfold the handkerchief. The match is whole!

The Trick: Before starting the trick, push a match into the hem of the handkerchief, at each corner. While you are pretending to break the match in the centre of the handkerchief you are really breaking one of the corner matches.

Easy To Know

"I don't know the meaning of the word fear", said Akbar.

"Well, why can't you just look it up in the dictionary?" replied Anice.

Happy Landing

A crowd watched a flight of swans make a happy landing on a loch under difficult conditions the other day. The loch was ice-bound round the edges, and the water in the middle was packed with birds.

When the swans arrived they circled regally round the loch in line, dropping lower with every circuit. Then, as if by common consent, the whole flight dipped towards the ice with wings curved to act as brakes, and webbed feet outstretched.

Each of the birds landed successfully on the ice, was carried across the slippery surface by its momentum, and slipped quietly into the water beside the protesting "residents."

Auto-Educator Box

The Auto-Educator Boxes are ready, and they are being given away, with four charts, at a very cheap price of Rupees Thirty only each. The D.P.I. has recommended it for use in schools, and the sets are fast selling away.

It will again take long to get more sets prepared, and the next consignment will be pretty costlier than the present one. So those who wish to purchase it should better hurry up to avoid disappointment.

The sets are available for demonstration and sale at the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Offices, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay; 105/126, Gandhi Nagar, Kanpur; 103, Press Road, New Delhi; Home School, Takhteshwar Plot, Bhavnagar; and "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, ex-President of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, was on a short visit to Bombay, and she met the Kurla Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls and some Workers of the Bombay Provincial and All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. She takes as lively interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari as ever!

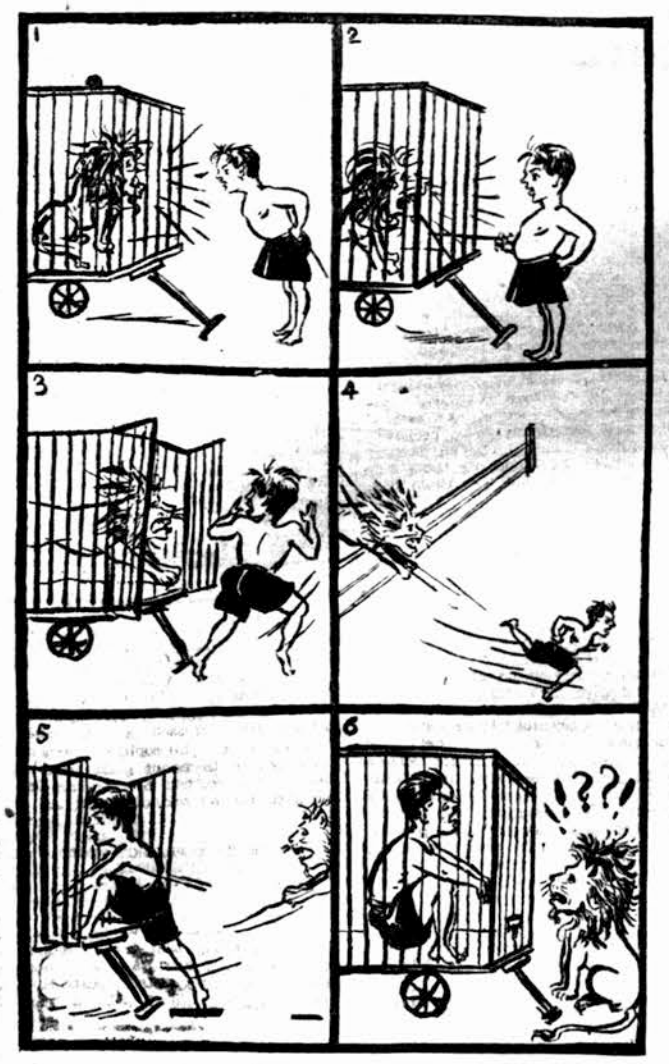
Many are joining the Bankan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—every day. Have you got yourself enrolled in it or not yet, Then, why have you delayed? And have you introduced it to your other friends? It will be a jolly good idea to collect the members of your neighbourhood at one place, and have fun together indors, during these monsoon days—and particularly evenings.

All the most wedcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, (that address is sufficient), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada wil be pleased to hear from you.

Well, cherio, and more next Sunday.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



These pictures tell a tale. Just try and write out the story and send it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 within ten days from today. He will be glad to publish it in the Corner.

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Through Mathematics To Philosophy

CONTRIBUTION OF BERTRAND RUSSELL

BY J. F. THOMSON

IF Russell had done nothing else, his importance in the history of human thought would be secured by his part-authorship of the "Principia Mathematica", one of the greatest intellectual achievements of our century.

BERTRAND RUSSEL WAS BORN IN 1872, THE SON OF VISCOUNT AMBERLEY, AND GRANDSON OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL; THE ENGLISH STATESMAN. HIS PARENTS DIED WHEN HE WAS THREE, AND HE WAS BROUGHT UP IN THE HOUSE OF HIS GRANDPARENTS AT RICHMOND, JUST OUTSIDE LONDON. HE WAS NOT SENT AWAY TO SCHOOL, BUT HAD GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS AT HOME. HIS LIFE AS A BOY WAS THUS A SOLITARY ONE, AND WAS MOSTLY TAKEN UP WITH INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS, CHIEF AMONG THESE WAS MATHEMATICS. AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN HE STARTED TO READ EUCLID'S GEOMETRY, AND WAS DISAPPOINTED TO FIND THAT EUCLID BEGAN WITH AXIOMS, WHICH HAD TO BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT PROOF.

This disappointment was perhaps decisive. Russell was attracted even then by the restfulness of mathematical certainty, the power and rigour of mathematical methods, and the example of clarity and ease offered by mathematical reasoning. But mathematics started from axioms, and the truth of the theorems was conditional upon the truth of the axioms. This situation determined his interest in philosophy. "I came to philosophy through mathematics;" he was to write later, "or rather, through the desire to believe in the truth of mathematics".

Thus when at the age of 18 he went up to Cambridge he read both mathematics and philosophy. The prevailing temper of British philosophy at that time was largely Hegelian; any kind of empiricism was considered crude and parochial, and the tenets of absolute idealism were presented by men like MacTaggart at Cambridge and Bradley at Oxford with considerable wit and literary grace.

"Muddle-Headed Nonsense"

Russell was for a time attracted by absolute idealism. But the place it offered to mathematics in the scheme of human knowledge was a lowly one. And those who are not interested in mathematics are not likely to philosophise well about it. By 1898 Russell had come to the conclusion that Hegel's treatment of this topic in his 'Greater Logic' was "muddle-headed nonsense", and soon he and his friend G. E. More rejected idealism completely. "With a sense of escaping from prison, we allowed ourselves to think that grass is green, that the sun and stars would exist if no one were aware of them, and also that there is a pluralistic timeless world of Platonic ideas. The world, which had been thin and logical, suddenly became rich and varied and solid Mathematics could be quite true, and not merely a stage in dialectic".

Then, in 1900, Russell went to the International Congress of Philosophy in Paris, and heard about the work of Peano. Guiseppe Peano, an Italian professor of mathematics, had been working on the foundations of mathematics, and had shown how the whole structure of mathematical knowledge, even in its most complicated developments, could be reduced to arithmetic—derived, that is, from a few axioms of a purely arithmetical nature—and how all the concepts required in mathemitical reasoning could be built up by definition from just three (those of Zero, Number, and Successor).

This year, 1900, Russell calls 'the most important year of my intellectual life"; for, in the period following, he set himself to extend Peano's results backwards, and out of this attempt came an answer to his early questions about the nature of mathematics. Peano had shown that the whole of mathematics was reduction to arithmetic. Thus the task of giving an account of mathematical truth became so much simpler: only arithmetic need be considered, and the rest would follow. Russell undertook to simplify the problem further, and to show that arithmetic, in its turn, was reducible to formal logic.

Logical Revolution

The thesis that mathematics and formal logic were in this sense continuous, and that the concepts and principles of mathematics were not essentially more complicated than those of logic, was put forward by Russell in 1903 in the Principles of Mathematics. Between 1910 and 1913, the thesis was advanced again in a more detailed and technical way in the Principia Mathematica, by Russell and Alfred North Whitehead. Here it is not merely agued that mathematics is a prolongation of logic—the actual derivations are given, and mathematics is built up, step by step, from its foundations in logic.

The Principia Mathematica has been called one of the greatest intellectual achievements of our century. For, quite apart from the unique insight it gives into the nature of mathematics, it is a landmark in the history of logic. Ever since Aristotle, logic had not developed: as late as 1781 Kant had been able to say that logic fell complete from the hands of Aristotle, and not a single alteration had been necessary since.

After Kant a few men—Boole, Frege and Pierce—had tried to enlarge the classic logic of Aristotle and the Schoolmen: but their attempts remained fragmentary and un-coordinated. In the Principia these attempts were put together and extended, and it was finally and decisively shown that the field of logic properly conceived was immensely wider than Aristotle and his followers could have supposed.

Classical logic, the study of syllogistic forms of reasoning, appears as a small corner of the system put forward in the Principia. If Russell had done nothing else, his importance in the history of human thought would be secured by his part-authorship of this logical revolution.

A desire to be assured of the truth of mathematics had led Russell into the field of logic: in this field he found weapons and tools for dealing with philosophical problems that were not connected with mathematics at all. One of the concepts that plays a most important part in Russell's logic is that of a class: for example, numbers of the simplest sort are said in the PRINCIPLES to be classes of classes. Thus the number 2 is said to be the class of all pairs—and "pair" is of course defined without reference to the number 2).

Philosopher's Mistake

What then are classes? What sort of metaphysical status are they to have? As a realist, believing in "a pluralistic timeless world of Platonic ideas", Russell at first believed that they were just as real as the individuals which were members of them.

But to hold that they are real in exactly the same way is to commit the mistake of the Chinese philosopher who said that a field which contained a brown cow and a white cow contained three things—the brown cow, the white cow, and the pair of cows.

To allow classes to be members of themselves (which is to make just

Bertrand Russell

the same sort of mistake as the Chinese philosopher) leads to a contradiction. Consider the class of all classes which are not members of themselves (for example, the class of all tables is not itself a table, and so is not a member of itself). Is this class a member of itself or not? If it is, then it is one of those classes which are not members of themselves, and so it is not a member of itself. If on the other hand it is not a member of itself, it is not one of those classes which are not members of themselves, and so it is a member of itself.

So whichever way we answer this question, we contradict ourselves; and the contradiction arose because we supposed it made sense to speak of classes being or not being members of themselves. If, however, this way of talking about classes does not make sense, then we cannot hold that classes are real in the same way as their members. In considering this question of the existence of classes in the light of the paradox just mentioned, Russell came to make a discovery in philosophic method which proved to be of great importance. The method he discovered he called the method of logical analysis.

CONSIDER THE PROPOSITION: THE ROUND SQUARE DOES NOT EXIST.

Anyone who understands this proposition will admit it to be true. But, in asserting that the round square does not exist, are we not somehow assuming its existence? How (it might be asked) could we say anything about the round square unless it were—so to speak—THERE for us to talk about? This line of argument may seem very silly—indeed it is silly; but it has had considerable influence on philosophic speculation about Existence, Being, and Reality. The Austrian philosopher, Meinong, went so far as to say that the round square was real, although it did not exist. It was real because otherwise we would not be able to think of it and deny its existence.

If this argument be accepted, then centaurs, unicorns, the whole number between 3 and 4, and the mountain higher than Everest must also be admitted to be real. And the atheist who wishes to deny the existence of God must admit that He is real; for how otherwise would the atheist be able to deny His existence?

Accidents Of Speech

These conclusions offend commonsense, but this alone is no reason for rejecting them. Russell undertook to meet them by an analysis of the logical structure of the proposition that the round square does not exist. His analysis shows that although "the round square" is the GRAMMATICAL subject of the sentence which expresses the proposition, the round square itself is not the "LOGICAL" subject of the proposition which is expressed. The constituents of this proposition are the properties of being a square and being round, and what we assert when we say that the round square does not exist is that these properties are never found together. Thus what we do assume is that these properties do find exemplification in nature; and this is all we assume.

This analysis of the logical structure of the proposition shows how easy it is to be misled in philosophy by what Russell calls the "accidents of our own speech". Because we employ the same grammatical form of speech to say that there are no round squares and to say that whales are mammals—compare:

THE ROUND SQUARE DOES NOT EXIST AND

THE WHALE IS A MAMMAL

—we may be led to believe that the logical structure of these propositions is the same, and thus be led with Meinong to postulate a quite unnecessary realm of non-existent being to house the queer creatures conjured up by our own lack of logical acumen.

"Neutral Stuff"

Another attempt of Russell's to apply the methods of logic to philosophical problems has, however, been less well received. This is his theory of Logical Constructions. Russell has to a high degree the mathematician's dislike of unnecessary postulation: thus in the 'Principia' he shows how rational numbers (i.e. fractions) can be exhibited as logical constructions out of natural numbers. Thus real numbers do not have to be postulated. Russell has tried to show that, in a similar way, we do not have to postulate two different sorts of "stuff" as the ultimate constituents of the universe, a mind-stuff and a material-stuff, but that both minds and material objects (including, of course, human bodies) can be shown to be logical constructions out of some "neutral stuff."

The difficulty with this proposal is that it cannot apparently be carried out. The thesis that real numbers are logical constructions out of natural numbers can be backed up by a process of actual translations; it can convincingly be shown that for every statement about a real number there is a corresponding statement mentioning only natural numbers which "says the same thing." But neither Russell nor anyone else has ever given a translation of a statement about say a table by mentioning only sensations.

This may lead to a regrettable but necessary postulation of such a category as that of "material object", or it may point to the fact that the part of language which is descriptive will not yield to the same weapons which were so successful in connection with its logical parts and aspects.

Ugly Face Of Telangana

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(Continued from Page 25)

infested with Communism even after Sarf-i-khas had been taken over by the Government. It is one of the principal centres. The recently promulgated agrarian reforms are calculated to ease the situation. But their defect is that nothing is promised to the sub-tenant now except that after three years he will not be ejected for ten years.

What Is Needed

What is needed is firstly that those who have more land than necessary should be deprived of the extra land. Government have accepted the principle and the district officers have been asked to report on individual cases.

But individual inquiries in all cases will take a long time and personal influence of Deshmukhs and others will count much more.

Second necessity is to provide lands to those who have no economic holding. And the third measure necessary will be to adjust the rent in accordance with the land and also in line with other states.

The rates at present are very high specially to those lands that are superficially wet but do not get much water actually. The greatest need is to reorganise the entire land revenue system. arrange for cash pay to the Police Patel, Revenue Patel and Patwari and reduce the Patwari from the all-round master of the village to the position of a village accountant All these things can be done in a constitutional way without adopting any revolutionary methods and these will be the most effective reply to any agitators whatever their label may be.

The educational, health and other problems of the state are also immense as very little had been done so far for the villages —the broad concrete roads of Hyderabad city should not delude the people from actual state in the interior. It is hoped that with the popular ministers in office this side will not be neglected

Allies Of Reds

The other most potent reason for continuance of lawlessness, which, according to a Madras police official, is absolute absence of law and order is the inefficiency and disloyalty of the Nizam's services in the present government.

The former Razakar official is still there and while it was common knowledge that every second man was a Razakar they have been practically left scotfree.

Many governmental plans and valuable information have leaked to Communists from these persons with the result that government has within this fortnight published Government Servants' Conduct Rules asking servants not to disclose information to unauthorised persons or discuss things in public. None of the principal directors of Communist policy have been arrested and it is said that not a distant village or a hill cave of Telangana but cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are their headquarters

This inefficiency is responsible for the growing lawlessness in Marathwada area also very.

utilise all available water in their lands first. So a tenant who has very little of land has to pay for the water, while he gets very little. In matters of levy and procurement these highly placed people escape giving their quota according to production with the result that those who are not so influential have to pay more than theirs, while the foodgrains of this well-to-do class escape to black markets. As the everage land holding of the Telangana tenant, i.e. actual tiller of the land, does not pay, he is dissatisfied. There is a large number of landless labourers, while on the other hand there are absentee landholders, who are even better off than most of the zamindars of many other states.

The only solution for curing this problem is acting according to Kautilya, who said, "Non-cultivation of the land by the peasant or his letting it out to a third person renders it liable to confiscation."

In Hyderabad the proportion of landless people is largest in the country. In Madras total number of sub-tenants is estimated as 15 lakhs who till about 29 per cent of land which is not theirs. Bengal is next to Madras where 20 per cent of the land is tilled by share-croppers, who have no right in the land. In Hyderabad this number exceeds in percentage even that of Madras. And these are the three areas seriously threatened with Communism. In Uttar Pradesh, which has a large agriculturist population and the zamindari the number of sub-tenants is only 32 lakhs and they will also be getting occupancy rights as soon as the zamindari is abolished. The population of

According to Mr. Vellodi only thirty percent of Communists engaged in trouble are full-blooded Communists, the rest being adventurers. Most of these are previous Razakars.

No Iron Curtain

A serious complaint has been made by a journalist that there is iron curtain in Hyderabad and he has narrated a number of police atrocities. About the iron curtain I am in a position to say by my own experience that no such thing exists. Last year without taking government into confidence at all I visited Kurl, Mahboodabad, Warangal, Jangaon, Ibrahim Pattan in Nalgonda, Warangal and Atraf-Balda districts and no body even asked me who I was. That was in the days of Mr. Bakhle and Gen. Chaudhri. Even the most zealous supporters of Communism in Hyderabad told me that things are much better with Mr. Vellodi and Mr. Sheshadri as Chief Minister and Home Minister.

But about the reported atrocities by police I have some thing to say. There have been police atrocities, no body challenges them. Even Mr. Vellodi told me that tenure of policemen was short, they were illiterate and there might be some cases. He also told me he had ordered full investigations in complaints lodged. But as far as those atrocities are concerned it will be grossest injustice to suggest that present Hyderabad government tolerate them

First Problem

The ministers I met know their limitations. A huge amount is being spent on law and order problem and till it is solved, everything seems to be held up. But Mr. Vellodi knows that law and order has to be restored and he has decided to sanction as much money as needed to the portfolios concerned.

But I understand that not much work is possible till services are reorganised and loyal and efficient citizens of Hyderabad are placed in government services. A visit to Secretariat was enough to show me that the old order has not changed and even if you wanted to meet the Chief Minister and had not paid an advance gratification to the peon your card will not reach even the table of his Personal Assistant.

Hyderabad Congress is today more united. Ministers are completely under the discipline of the State Congress President and it was a very wise act on part of Shri Bindu and his two secretaries that they did not accept offices. Their stock has gone high and what is more important, Congress has gained power. Even ministers were not allowed to accept receptions without the sanction of the President. Now these restrictions have been waived but discipline continues.

This should be a lesson to other States.

International Ophthalmology Congress

Mr. J. W. Bowen, Chairman of the London County Council, held a reception at the County Hall to the delegates to this year's International Congress of Ophthalmology. KEYSTONE PHOTO SHOWS: DR. SRIWASON, of India seems unperperturbed by the high wind, which caused LADY ROTHES to hold on to her hat, as they chatted on the terrace at L.C.C.

Salvation Army International Rally

More than 1,200 delegates from forty nations are expected to attend the Salvation Army's International rally—one of the biggest youth gatherings held since the war—in London next month. The delegates from Ceylon were to be seen at St.Pancras when they arrived on the Otranto boat train.

KEYSTONE PHOTO SHOWS: L to R. RUBY MANUEL; SAMUEL ARUNAVE and LAURA SANJIVI—three delegates from Ceylon on arrival at St. Pancras.

HARPOONED BY A CROCODILE

Earning a good living by harpooning, shooting or trapping about 70 crocodiles a week is 34-year-old Samuel Tweedale, of Rochdale, an ex-Irish Guardsman who went to Africa after the war because he wanted a job which offered some excitement. Well, he's found the excitement all right, because it's no easy task harpooning crocodiles from a collapsible boat on the Semliki River in Central Africa.

The other day a crocodile he had harpooned shook itself so vigorously that the harpoon was flung back. It was a good shot by the crocodile, for the harpoon struck Tweedale in the chest. Fortunately there was little power behind it and he escaped with a few bruises.

UPANISHADS CALLING

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(Continued from page 4)

that is at the root of all creation. It is the white light of pure consciousness that emanates from Brahma.... We must attain to the sentiment of consciousness which is love: 'Who could have breathed or moved if the sky were not filled with love!" (SADHANA).

In love all the contradiction of existence are lost. By love we realise the essential harmony, and our kinship with others is established. Bondage and liberation are not antagonistic in love. For love is most free and at the same time most bound. If God were absolutely free, there would have been no creation. GITANJALI, the poet says: "Deliverence? where is deliverence to be found? Our master himself has joyfully upon him the bonds of creation; he is bound with us all for ever."

The infinite being has assumed into himself the mystery of finitude. And in him who is love, the finite and the infinite are made one. According to the poet, it is the highest function of love to welcome all limitations and to transcend them. For nothing is more independent than love and where else again, shall we find so much of dependence? In love thraldom is as glorious as freedom:

"Thou art the sky and thou art the nest as well. Oh thou beautiful, there in the nest it is love that encloses the soul with colours and sounds and odours."

Sign Of Civilisation

Want of love is a degree of callousness; for love is the perfection of consciousness. "We do not love because we do not comprehend, or rather we do not comprehend, because we do not love." Man must live to love and love to live as a civilised being. The Poet says in his SADHANA of course, the fruits of his lifelong 'Sadhana' found emphatic expression when he observed,

"I repeat we never can have a true view of man unless we have love for him. Civilization must be judged and prized, not by the amount of power it has developed, but by how much it has evolved and given expression to by its laws and institutions, the love of humanity.

"The first question and the last," the poet continued with the same amount of stress, "which it has to answer is, whether and how far it recognises man more as a spirit than as a machine?"

Herein lies the culmination of the message of Rabindranath—Poet, prophet, preacher, philosopher, friend and guide to a world drowned in materialism.

Civilization can never sustain itself, in the words of Rabindranath "upon cannibalism of any form." Man will have to exert all his powers of love and charity of vision to make another great effort for moral adjustment which will comprehend the whole world of men and not merely the fractional groups of nationalities.

God did bestow upon the poet everything that a man aspires for. But in spite of the worldly riches and fame, Rabindranath's soul wept in an untold pain, he did "look before and after and pine for what is not" and his sweetest songs are really those that "tell of saddest thought."

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Towards art organisation—Values of technique in development—Theme cannot outweigh technique — Requisites of systematic revival—Quest of culture by "cultured"—Remove taxes on drama — Neglect of beauty spots in Bombay

EVEN if taken, as it is these days, in the sense of painting and sculpture, Indian art does not seem to have moved towards the stage of its natural development. The reason is that it has not been approached from the correct angle.

Dislodged from its moorings long ago, Indian art has to be reinstated in the new social order which is slowly taking shape; and then the growth of art depends upon its assimiliation in life. In this country art has to be stimulated to rise again from the protracted state of stagnation.

Growth Of Art

The laws governing the growth of art hold good in any age. Environments and conditions are variable, but they must be conducive to the promotion of art. In the case of India, they can be determined by reference to the past. The soil which ensures germination and growth of art can be provided in the modern age, but it has to be cultivated. India has to lay a solid foundation in order to re-build the structure of her arts.

So far as painting and sculpture are concerned, there is much confusion about the identity of Indian art. Primarily it is the technique and not the theme which determines the character of the art of any nation. On careful analysis, it will be clearly evident that art can be distinguished as Indian, because of its peculiar technique. Against this is the reverse and absurd view that the theme matters the most in assessing the national traits of art; and hence the confusion and conflicts which Indian arts have to face

Deep understanding of the technique, form and content of every art in its various stages of development is the first essential of revival. It alone will give a clue to the point at which the start of revival should be made and to the direction in which the creative energy should flow in the changed conditions. Ignorance of fundamentals will lead to chaos. It will stimulate the tendency to blind imitation and to propagation of hybrid art on the strength of the subject-matter. Indian arts are more or less in a situation like this

Religious Theory

The usage of classifying Indian arts on the basis of religious epochs has created a great misunderstanding. Scholars and their camp-followers, who have resorted to it, have not gone beneath the surface of the material upon which they have hastily ventured to base their judgment. Obsessed as they probably were by theological and sectarian aspects, such 'authorities' on art missed not a little of it while dispensing justice to it. Indian arts reveal their beauty in its fullness only when their art approached directly and through the angle of religion.

But the classification in religious compartments has left an absurd theory that art had originated from religion Dispassionate examination of sculpture of different religous epochs will furnish the opposite view that art had served the requirements of religion while retaining its own integrity. The point can be illustrated by analogy of music. Every mode will retain its scale even if the wordings of the song which is fitted in its pattern expresses sectarian or secular ideas. Evidently it cannot take the form signified by the wordings of the song. In the case of painting and sculpture, the misnomer has arisen from confusion between iconographical distinctions and principles of art

Indian Arts Today

What would be the consequences if the irrational "religion theory" is carried to the present times? The logical conclusion would be that there may not be much of Indian art owing to the rise of secularism and slackening of the religious sentiment. But art will always, be there in its various forms of expression; and it must be Indian in character—a desideratum which has to be achieved at any cost. Art of Free India, be it painting, sculpture or of dance, should not appear before the world as an imitation of western modes and mannerisms which are being paraded as modern or progressive trends. It should be original and distinctive of the tradition. To be such, every art must have its basis in the tradition and a background from which it can draw inspiration; and then there should be channels constantly conveying it to the people. These are the principal points of art organisation in India—a country which is known for its rich heritage.

Inter-relationship between different arts was one of the characteristics of the indigenous tradition. Expression of thought and sentiment cannot be restricted to a particular medium of mode. Judging from this point of view, growth should be common to all the arts; it cannot be unequal. Today the tendency is to make much of painting, to show interest in sculpture only on occasions and to ignore architecture completely. It is difficult to imagine how the 'refined' aesthetic sensibility' of the elite is satisfied by the sight of painting alone. The faulty conception of revival and lack of comprehension of the entire domain of art are responsible for such an unbalanced situation.

Development in the context of Indian art is a much misunderstood and misused term. It is applied even to gross imitation which might seem to be an innovation to the untrained eye. Development is essentially a creative process and should primarily connote evolution of the classical technique, but so far no new tune has been created inside the scale of twenty-two "Shrutis" and in conformity with the fundamental principles of music; and similarly no addition has been made to the symbolic gesture-language of dance in consonance with the principles of the classic technique. As regards painting and sculpture, the ill-informed modernists have denounced the classic technique as antiquated. The erroneous notion held by them signifies failure on their part to assess the potentiality of development of the technique. To creative artists, who are as a rule in a minority, the technique will be a dynamic force if they have understood it and captured its spirit.

Points For Planning

For arts to give and take is a natural consequence of contact with foreign countries. Indian arts have passed through such a stage and, yet they have retained their character in a pronounced degree. However, interested parties have made capital out of references to such accidental contacts and have propounded the fantastic theory of 'foreign influence'—a theory which has given a handle to adventurers to indulge in indiscriminate importation of extraneous influences. In the modern age, India being in closer touch with the outside world, her arts too cannot be isolated from it; but they have to be guarded against the danger of reckless borrowing. Assimilation is a normal process, and as such it is quite different from the deliberate act of borrowing. Art assimilates only what is congenial to it and it does so in the hands of only creative artists. It would be vitiated by imitators if extraneous influences are foisted on it by them.

In the initial stage of art organisation, different Indian arts will have to be guarded against several dangers. To begin with, they will have to be thoroughly understood and planned in all the essential details in the new social order. Development, which in the logical order of things should come last, has come first. In order to cultivate the soil for it, the potentiality of the technique of each art to resume evolution will have to be estimated. The technique should be the 'sine qua non' if art is to be styled as Indian. For India to recapture the spirit of her heritage and to re-assert her individuality as an artistic country, it is necessary that her art organisation is built up on a sound foundation.

March Of Culture

Freedom has brought "culture" and therefore particularly art into increased prominence. With the Government's deep interest in international relations and tourist traffic, society circles of New Delhi seem to have grown culture-minded and have approached arts in search of culture. An institution styled as the National Cultural Organisation is expected to be inaugurated shortly in the capital.

Since this new organisation has taken upon itself the task of advancing all the arts, it must have been a highly competent body. This is the immediate impression which can be gathered from the news. However when art and culture are demanded by those who claim to be cultured and art minded, their conception of art and its standards has to be questioned. Experience has shown that the aesthetic sense of society circles is easily satisfied by whatever is presented to them as art, provided the artistes are those whom they favour. To be able to regain its vigour and vitality, art needs to be taken out of the fashionable circles of dilettanti and half-baked amateur artists.

For Tourists

And then as a corollary of the programme for promotion of tourism, an organisation known as the Delhi Natya Sangh has also come into existence. To introduce Indian arts to foreign tourists is a responsible undertaking. One wonders whether the organisers of the Sangh have fully realised it. Dance, drama and music, with which the Sangh proposes to deal, must be Indian and of authentic standards, whether they are to be presented to tourists or Indians.

The Natya Sangh of New Delhi aims at bringing professionals and amateurs into a central organisation. If art of high quality is to be presented on the stage, it matters very little whether the artist is a professional or an amateur. Society circles, if they are really interested in arts they should not hanker after the credit of admitting professionals to their privileged sphere. It would be enough if they learn to appreciate arts of authentic and higher standards.

Help The Stage

A welcome move has been initiated in Madras to secure exemption from entertainment tax for dramatic performances. The State Government is also reported to have given consideration to it. Having sustained a terrible set-back in competition of the film, the stage needs active support in every form from the Government and municipality to rise again. To lend full support for its reinstatement should, therefore, be one of the immediate concerns of both.

The minimum encouragement, which the Government and municipality can offer to theatrical arts, would be exemption from direct taxation. At present the stage is subjected to the payment of entertainment and theatre taxes—a burden which is too heavy for an institution which is struggling to survive. Exemption from all such direct taxes should be extended alike to bona fide professional theatrical companies and accredited amateur groups. There should be no invidious discrimination between the two categories, when the objective is to reinstate the stage. The movement started in Madras must be carried to other states also.

Fountain Without Water

Flora fountain—a fine spot in the locality in Bombay known by the same name—is to resume its function after ten years. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation has, all of a sudden, decided that the fountain should now operate in the morning and evening. Bombay should thank the Municipality for this decision, because the latter not only does not construct new fountains but thinks of filling up tanks which could be developed as beauty spots.

For ten years, the "fountain" in Flora fountain had dried up; and the corporation, which is constantly occupied with the thought of beautifying the city, did not realise that mere water was needed to revive beauty in a well-known locality. What is the use of talking loudly about civic beauty, when existing beauty spots were allowed to fade through sheer negligence? The failure to keep civic decorations in order makes a poor commentary on the collective aesthetic sense of the Municipal Corporation

"Tufan"

By Arishinh Rana Keshwala.

BACH FESTIVAL IN STRASBURG

Celebration Remarkable For Its Artistic Perfection

BY JEAN LOUIS BEDOUIN.

A WHOLE city—the great City of Strasburg—furnished the setting for the festival that was held in commemoration of the bicentenary anniversary of the death of that musical genius: Jean Sebastien Bach. Surely, no other city could have been more suitable for the purpose.

Apart from its art treasures, its traditions and its geographical position which make it a veritable bridge linking up two great culturally different countries, the City of Strasburg is now reaping the benefits of over fifty years efforts on the part of a few eminent musicians to disseminate the works of Bach.

It was in October 1886 that Ernest Munch the distinguished organist of the Church of Saint-Guillaume, Strasburg, formed his Saint-Gulliaume Choir which, in due course, made it possible to give recitals of the "Passions" the Mass in B minor, the Christmas Oratorio, the Magnificat and a great number of Cantatas. At the end of that same month, the audition of the cantata "Eine Feste Burg" marked the beginning of a series of concerts that were to be continued for many years to come, thus fulfilling the mission of systematic dissemination which Ernest Munch had assigned to himself, a task in which he was assisted by Albert Schweitzer and, from 1924 onwards, by his own son Fritz Munch, who, at the 1950 Festival, conducted the "Passion according to Saint Mathew."

BACH'S FRENCH CITY

Considering the work accomplished in this field of music Strasburg's claim to the title of "Bach's French City" could not be challenged. The town prepared to pay tribute to the memory of that great composer by organising a series of eighteen concerts, which was held from June 8th to 22nd, at which were heard no less than four famous orchestras, with eight conductors, two big choirs and thirty-five soloists. The concerts were given in six different places. Three of them had as their theme the musical evocation of Bach's days. The first of these included a Psalm, by R. de La Lande; a Motet, by J. Ph. Rameau, and a selection of works by Couperin, Grigny and Campra—a programme representative of the religious music of the XVIIIth century. The tenth concert, which was given in the court of the Chateau de Rohan in connection with a "soiree-serenade" presented "Jean Sebastien Bach and his sons". The fifteenth was devoted to Bach's contemporaries: Vivaldi, Haendel, Rameau, Purcell, etc.

The religious ceremonies at the Cathedral and in the Church of Saint-Guillaume, besides the concerts forming part of the Festival programme, were accompanied by Cantatas and old Motets "a capella" written by Bach. At the Church of Saint Thomas, Andre Marchal and Marcel Dupre, the two celebrated French organists, gave an organ recital. At the Municipal Theatre, there were piano recitals by Monique Haas and Dinu Lipatti. Lastly, the Church of Saint-Guillaume placed on its programme the "Passion" according to Saint Mathew and four Church Cantatas, with the support of the choirs conducted by Fritz Munch.

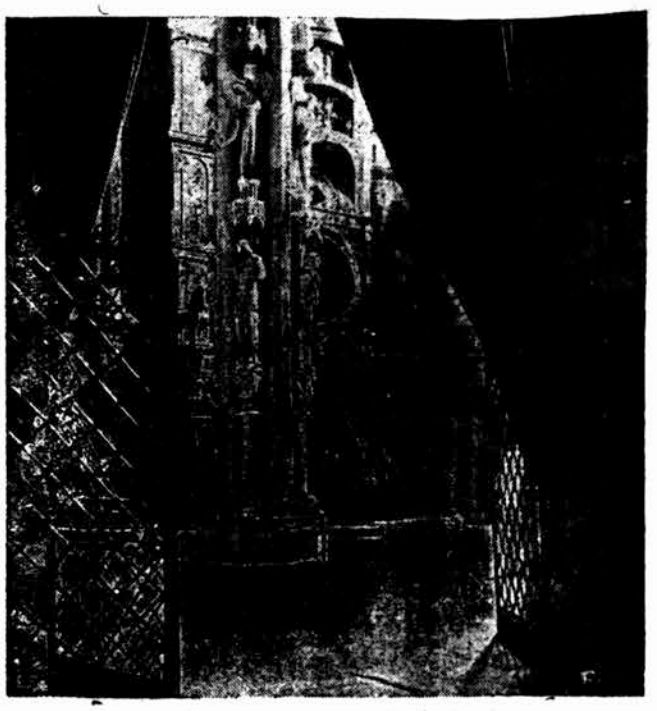
REMARKABLE PROGRAMME

At the Palais des Fetes, the Strasburg Municipal Orchestra, the National Orchestra of the French Broadcasting Corporation and the Strasburg Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Edwin Fischer, Igor Markowitch and Paul Klocki, gave four symphony concerts at which were heard such notable works as the Offertory, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Brandeburg Concertos, Suite No. 2 for orchestra concertos for one, two and three pianos, etc. Ernest Baur conducted "The Art of the Fugue" and Alice Enlers will interpret the Goldberg Variations on the harpsichord.

To this remarkable programme, was added a concert of music for old instruments and a recital by the famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin. Lastly, the Basle Chamber Orchestra, conductor Paul Sacher, gave the first public performance in France of a lay cantata.

In this essentially uplifting performance there was the manifestation of the most reliable promise of future peace and spiritual elevation.

BEAUTY IN STONE



...pillar and astronomical clock in in the cathedral of Strasbourg.

Will Next Rashtrapati Do It?

★

(Continued on Page 23)

the confidence of the Congressmen in the respective jurisdiction. Congressmen who, by virtue of their individual standing and integrity, do not care for the reaction of any group including that of the office-bearers, should be entrusted with this more or less arbitrary task. In disputes, election or other, those from whom Congressmen seek justice invariably join the official group because then only can they in some future get themselves nominated by, and elected through the support of, the group in power to some prized post in the organisation or in the government. Some groups from certain States approach party-bosses at the Centre who, not without some self-interest, almost depute the President to a decision. It is under the above circumstances that a judgment is passed whether the President of the Congress who can confirm, revise, suspend, reject or reverse the decision of any body so far as matters relating to the organisation are concerned, is true to himself and his office or under the guise of smooth running of the organisation (because the organisation cannot, according to some, stand the wrath of party-bosses) he pleases the party-bosses and thus ensures some seat for him in the government.

What really lies at the bottom of the present-day problems of the Congress is the tension between those Congressmen in government service and those outside who try to get into the government.

Frictions, as between groups and groups, between those engaged in the administration of the State and the office-bearers, take their cue from troubles that start by the failure of some persons to secure coveted positions in the government. The elected Leader of the Party (Legislature Congress Party) nominates, in consultation with the Party, a few for ministership for approval by the Congress Parliamentary Board, a body of a few members of the Working Committee who hear and settle parliamentary disputes. The Congress President who is also the Chairman of this Board can, if he is in the know of the political situation in the State concerned, get into the Ministry those who can run the Cabinet smoothly and to the confidence of the Congressmen and the people.

Unfortunately, the President leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the party-bosses, now in nine cases out of ten in the hands of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who, not being as much particular about the organisation as about the government, selects his own men—and it is difficult to say that Sardar Patel has been above influence or bias. Letters, memorandums, charges and no-confidence motions flow one after the other and when things take serious turns and go beyond him, the President feels and sometimes expresses his helplessness.

If the Congress President devotes some time to this all important work and settles matters prudently and tactfully, he would avoid so much bitterness within the ranks of the organisation and thus provide a weeded and fertile soil for Congressmen on the party side to nurture the organisation and for those on the government side to nurture the country. To say that a particular President of the Congress has enabled ministers, central and states, to concentrate entirely on the nation-building activities is to say much indeed.

Public View-point

The general public view at the situation from a different stand-point. To them all Congressmen are alike, whether they are in power or not; for, those who govern the country today do so because they are Congressmen. All the ills that exist in the country today are therefore attributed to the Congress. Letters pour into the AICC Office drawing the attention of the Congress President to what happens in the country under "Congress Raj". They are informed that the Congress does not interfere in the day to day administration of the country; but it would seem that the Congress as a party does not influence even the broad principles of the government nor is it sometimes aware of what happen at government level. As the elected head of the organisation the President occupies the chair in the Congress Party meetings but the party-bosses who are in the government dominate over the proceedings, and decisions when arrived at only articulate their thoughts and wishes.

Instances are not lacking when at a time the House was divided into the governmental and non-governmental groups on a major issue, the President had pulled his weight on the governmental side in spite of his awareness that the other groups represented the opinion of the vast majority of Congressmen.

It is the country's real and vital handicap not to have a strong opposition to the party in power.

In the absence of a non-governmental and constructive opposition within the party, the Congress also cannot flourish for however much such a party might try to be democratic its actions in the party as in the government will be directed more against those who want the basis of democracy to be extended than against those who want to stifle democracy.

To solve these and many other problems that the Congress faces today as a result of the acts of Congressmen, individually and collectively, both in the party and in the government, various suggestions are put forward for the consideration of the next Congress session at Nasik. One of them is that the President of the Congress should "ipso facto" become the Prime Minister of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was for some time both the head of the Interim National Cabinet and the President of the Congress, told the AICC meeting held at Delhi in September 1946 that it was impossible for him to simultaneously discharge, to his satisfaction, his duties in those two capacities. With the consent of the AICC members, he resigned the presidentship. If Pandit Nehru, with his inexhaustible enthusiasm, endurance and energy, could not hold these two offices at the same time, there is scarcely anybody in India today who can do that. During recent years unfortunately, the President does not seem to take any interest in the organisational work of the Congress. He does not visit (he never attends!) the AICC Office more than three or four times during the tenure of office and when he does, the office prepares to receive him, the rare visitor, as educational institutions prepare just before the visit of the Director of Public Instruction. Acharya Kripalani, who had been the General Secretary of the Congress for about twelve years, wrote on November 14 last that Pandit Nehru was the most active President he had worked with—Nehru would attend the office, as if he were a paid employee.

It is more than probable that most of the bitterness within the Congress today would not have existed, if the President had cared to resolve the differences in their initial stages. It is therefore desirable and wise if the Congress President is a whole time worker and is told so.

Though the Congress is at present on the decline, the next President will have as exacting a time as any of his predecessors. In the fight for supremacy, he may strengthen the hands of the non-governmental Congressmen and thereby raise the prestige of the party in the eyes of the public and lengthen the term of Congress rule; or he may, just to please a few individuals bring ruin to the party. If he brings in a missionary zeal to his office he may build up the organisation; if he comes in only ease and enjoy he may bring destruction nearer. People and Congressmen-on-the-street may demand "Manna" from heaven. Government will try to stick to its traditional tardiness. Orthodox Gandhiites may cry for a return to the orient and the village; industrialists may clamour for all-out westernization and urbanization. The Congress President should hold the balance even between these conflicting groups and ideologies. He should neither be lethargically slow nor be dizzily progressive—both are suicidal. By practice and precept he should set an example of a rare combination of the noble means. In a world surcharged with suspicion and hatred India cannot afford to be a distant spectator, nor can the Congress. Whoever be the next President, in his doings lie conflicting possibilities. A correct step may solve many problems, and a false step may create many new problems.

RIVALS AT ARMS

(Continued from Page 8)

Nihal. "You can have your answer now," she said. Her forefinger jabbed in his direction like a hungry rapier. "I won't marry you. You come here reeking with liquor .... you try to browbeat me .... wring a confession out of me at the point of threats .... well, you have had it. I hope you're satisfied."

Nihal rose, suddenly very sober.

"I am," he replied smoothly. "I know what to do."

* * *

Manel ignored her father's stricken eyes. "Do your worst", she cried recklessly. She waved the telegram in his face. "You know what this is? I've drawn a cash prize in the sweep. Enough to pay you, d'you hear?"

Nihal's face was the colour of an over-ripe mangosteen when he took his hurried departure.

Mitra decided to take a hand in the proceedings. He smiled broadly. This was his moment. Pricked in his vanity, his rival would never return. Self-confidence lent him the courage to put forward his suit.

"Will you marry me now?" he importuned.

He saw the red lips smiling near him, heard the inaudible murmur that reached his ear, and was supremely happy. He took her to the farthest corner of the room.

"Darling," he murmured rapturously. "Nihal did not love you. He was merely trying to prevent me marrying you. I haven't much money, but there's enough to pay your debts....."

"We need not think about money," she reminded him. "Thanks to your lucky sweep ticket."

"That's what I'm coming to," said Mitra slowly. "I loved you so much I couldn't see you marrying that never-do-well. Tell me you forgive me, and I'll tell you a secret." He bent over her, his lips a few inches from her ear. "You haven't won any prize. I sent you that telegram —— before I came here in the morning."

EMPEROR OF THE BOVINE WORLD

(Continued from Page 5)

slope, and hillside after hillside, had been searched in vain, I thought that I should have to record a blank day.

It was still raining hard and I had on a white mackintosh coat, and was roaming dispiritedly over some open grass with a patch of cover on our right, when, instantaneously, one of my men stopped and pointed in that direction.

Thinking that he had seen a 'sambur' or a bear, I took my .500 Express but he motioned me to change it for the 8-Bore. I had as yet seen nothing, but at last I managed to make out, between two trees, the head and chest of a bull bison standing staring at me. He had evidently never seen a white mackintosh before, and his curiosity so far overcame his fears that he stood gazing at it while the man had time to point him out to me, while I could take my Express and then change it for 8-Bore, and until I was able to make him out and fire at him. One bullet in the chest from the 8-Bore laid him low and another from the .500 Express brained him.

Once more we proceeded towards the camp, but before we reached it, we came upon very fresh tracks of a herd of bison, and, though we saw them, they became alarmed and went off before we could make out the bull and so they escaped without being fired at.

Personally, I hate following a herd of bisons if there are any single bulls about; for, let the sportsman be as careful and as experienced as possible, the fact that there are cows with the herd makes it incumbent upon him never to fire, unless he is sure that the animal is a big bull.

It is essential in bison-shooting that the sportsman's movements should be as noiseless as possible, and, of course, he should never utter anything louder than a low whisper.

A bison charges at very high speed, and unless he can be seen at some little distance, has the game all in his own hands so far as the sportsman's ability to defend himself is concerned. In following up a wounded bull, the one thing to avoid, if possible, is the coming upon him so suddenly that, should the animal charge, the sportsman would have no time to use his rifle.

Bisons in Southern India are exceedingly timid, inoffensive creatures and it is only when one has been wounded and is being followed up that the sportsman may possibly be charged.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WHAT should West do? There was considerable argument over the result of this deal because West elected to pass. His reasons, given later, were that he had only about ½ honour trick, he had already made one bid and did not want to make a free rebid at this point because he was afraid that his partner might count on him for some defensive strength and double the opponents if they continued in the bidding.

It is true that one of the most costly bidding faults is allowing a part score situation to induce a free bid on a hand which should be passed. In most cases partner is quite aware of the score and can act far more intelligently if you do not get into the auction at the wrong time. But here the circumstances were entirely different. West had already denied any considerable strength when he passed South's two club bid. Meanwhile, his partner had shown a powerful hand by redoubling and then raising the hearts. It is important for West to show his six-card suit length—providing two more winners, with hearts as trumps, than if West had only a four-card heart suit with somewhat better high-card strength. If the opponents wanted to go on to four clubs, East, on his bidding, should be able to set that contract without any defensive help from West.

When West passed, East simply did not know what to do. He hardly dared give a second raise to an un-rebid heart suit, although, of course, with West's actual hand three hearts could have been made without great difficulty. (If the defenders led spades, West would lose only one spade trick; if they didn't lead spades, West would be able to discard one spade on one of East's diamonds.)

East passed—hoping that three clubs might be defeated. As it would have been, except for a nice play by South.

Both sides vulnerable and 60 on score

North dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 8 4 3
♡ A 9
◇ A J 8 5
♣ Q 7 6

WEST
♠ J 7 5
♡ Q J 10 8 6 2
◇ 10 4
♣ J 2

EAST
♠ A 10 2
♡ K 4 3
◇ K Q 9 7 6
♣ A 5

SOUTH
♠ K 9 6
♡ 7 5
◇ 3 2
♣ K 10 9 8 4 3

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1◇	Pass	1♡
Dbl.	Redbl.	2♣	Pass
Pass	2♡	3♣	?

WORLD PEACE THROUGH INDIAN CULTURE

(Continued from Page 6)

abiding cultural value. Its monumental work, "The Cultural Heritage of India", in three volumes, has been very highly spoken of by the great savants of the East and West. The second edition of "The Cultural Heritage of India", revised, improved and enlarged, in seven volumes covering about 4,500 pages, is under active preparation and will soon be placed with the printers. It will contain about 350 contributions from 250 Indian scholars and will for the first time give an exhaustive survey of the cultural development of India from the prehistoric to modern times. The Government of India have already sanctioned, in addition to its recurring grant to the Institute, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 specifically towards the second edition of this work which will involve a cost of Rs. 3,50,000. "The Religions of the World", in two volumes, is another noteworthy publication of the Institute.

Major Tasks Ahead

The Institute has set before itself the following tasks for the next few years in addition to the above programme.

A. The Institute proposes to establish a Cultural Academy with a competent staff for:

(1) the proper training of scholars, Indian and foreign, in different fields of Indic studies and researches, social, humanistic and philosophical, from the historical comparative viewpoint;

(2) the inauguration of short courses in different branches of Indian thought and culture in order to acquaint the public and interested foreign and Indian students with the broad trends of India's civilization.

(3) the compilation, editing and translation of original Sanskrit manuscripts by distinguished scholars;

(4) the study and translation of the classical texts of the provincial literatures of India, both ancient and modern; the study and appreciation of th literary, artistic and cultural movements in the different States; and the promotion of common ideas, values and aspirations for the development of a composite Indian culture;

(5) the preparation and publication of books on different aspects of Indian thought and culture; and

(6) the maintenance of an Art Gallery and Museum for the collection and steady of paintings, sculptures of specimens of craftsmanship etc., from the various states of India.

B. The Institute will develop cultural relationships between India and foreign countries and promote international understanding and goodwill in various ways, especially by:

(1) sending out distinguished Indian scholars to different countries to interpret Indian life, thought and culture;

(2) inviting distingpished foreign savants and thinkers to expound currents of modern elightened humanism and solutions of world problems;

(3) sending out special cultural missions to foreign countries, especially to those of Asia with whom India had or still has, intimate ties of culture, religion and ideology; (4) co-operating with dicerent institutions and individuals in foreign countries for the promotion of international peace;

(5) conducting tours for foreign visitors to places of signifiance in Indian cultural and religious history; and foreign visitors as well as scholars and

(6) providing accommodation and hospitality of foreign visitorr as well as scholars and workers from the dicerent States in the premises of Institute.

The world-wide welfare activities of the Ramakrishna Mission are based upon the ideals of love, sacrifice and service. By wide-minded religious discipline and intense cultivation of the inner life, the Mission strives to build up a spiritual community based on equality and mutual communion among divergent religious groups and communities, transcending the barriers of race, creed or nationality. It now has active centres of religious and cultural activities in many foreign countries in Asia and the West. There are 13 centres in the U.S.A., 1 centre each in the U.K., France, South America, Malaya, Ceylon, Fiji and Mauritius, 2 centres in Burma and 13 centres in Pakistan besides 111 centres in India.

TAGORE ON THE TAJ MAHAL

(Continued from Page 2)

connections as he proceeds on his life's course, but he has to leave them on the way-side—each and every one of them by turns. It becomes possible for man to detach himself from so many things, because his accumulation also proceeds apace and endlessly

But why—it may be asked—this ceaseless accumulation and the endless instances of detachment of the human heart from so many things? This is because human life is not stationary, but constantly and incessantly flows along the course of time. Man cannot control the flowing course of Time and consequently cannot attach any value of permanency to anything—not even to his personal sorrow or bereavement. So it is that when Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal he, Poet says, as if he engaged the beauty of the Taj Mahal to delude Time itself from its ceaseless flow, and in this way, he attempted to attribute immortality to Death itself and a sort of permanency to his grief for his departed love

Then the Poet's imagination views the Taj Mahal from different angles of vision—As if the ceaseless wailing of the lover has been bound down here for all time in the shape of this marble structure; as if the Taj Mahal is he visible emblem brought into being of that mystery and sweetness of the tone with which the loving Emperor used to address his lover on moonlit nights while by themselves; as if all the softness and sweetness of love have combined themselves and found expression in this beautiful structure in marble. The Poet's imagination has reached its climax when he says that the marble structure of the Taj Mahal pointing towards the sky is an attempt to establish a connecting link with the dear departed soul who now inhabits Heaven, who is now at one with the beauty of the Dawn and the beauty of the sunset, who is now at one with the fragrance and charm of the flowers blossoming on moonlit nights and who is now beyond the compass of the human language.

●

The Emperor Shah Jahan has passed away from this world, the glory of the Mughal Empire has vanished like a dream; but the Taj Mahal as an emblem of love of the great lover Emperor stands yet unchallenged defying all influences of Time.

Hereafter the Poet's imagination turns to a different direction altogether. He asks—Can everything be encompassed within the bounds of Memory? Apparently, the memory of death can be preserved in the shape of a tomb-stone, but who can hope to bound down life's destiny to any such limitation? Here the Poet has touched a new string in the theme

So far everyone on the topic of the Taj Mahal has seen the Taj Mahal and the Taj Mahal alone, but the Poet's vision has exceeded all such limitation. He could not but consider that the imagination that gave birth to the Taj Mahal was certainly greater than the Taj Mahal itself which was nothing more than a dead stock in comparison. He could not forget that one who creates is always greater than the thing created however splendid that creation may be. No glorious empire can control the destiny of Life, no earthly gifts can give him full satisfaction. So the Taj Mahal stands stagnating on the perishable earth but nothing can control the destiny of the Emperor Shah Jahan; his beloved wife could not keep him here, the magnificence of the great Mughal Empire could not stand on his way, the earth and sky could not set any limit over him. His destiny leads him on through the night, attended by the music of the stars, towards the morning of Eternity.

THE MONEY IN WRITING

(Continued from Page 2)

achieved overnight. Behind many of these immense literary earnings lie long, arduous years, often of real hardship and poverty, before success came. Somerset Maugham admits that for many years he made only £100 per annum from his pen—"and I know how hard it was." Zane Grey was penniless for seven years before his books were published, and E. Phillips Oppenheim had to wait 20 years after the publication of his first novel before he could make a living at writing. Even G.B.S. as a young man wrote five novels without having any of them published or making more than a few shillings from his pen. Such experiences could be repeated by even top-ranking authors So the big money in writing is well-earned

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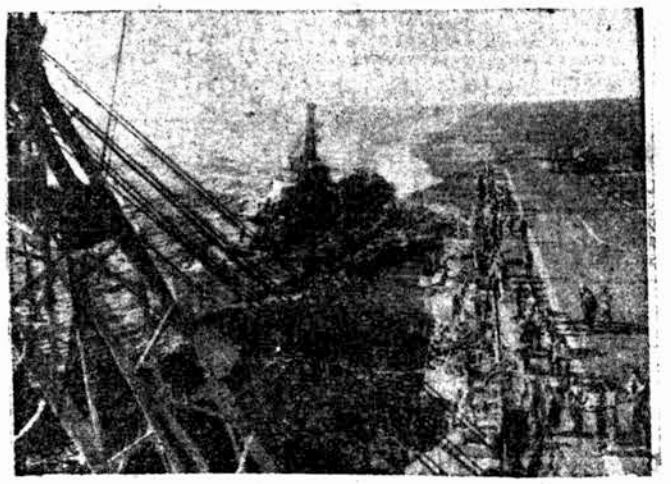
ALL FOR KOREAN WAR FRONT

FLIGHT NURSES LEAVE FOR KOREA

Flight nurses and medico board a troop-carrier plane for Korea at a 5th Air Force base in Japan. Photo shows: From top to bottom: Lt. Virginia Pecan, of Glendale, New York; Capt. Antoinette Nobile, of New Jersey; and Lt. Marguerite Liebold, of Detroit, Michigan. Left to right are: Lt.-Col. S. P. Vandivere of St. Petersburg, Fla., who was also on the flight, and Capt. W. P. Henderson of Seattle, Washington, who is in charge of dispatching medical supplies from the busy airbase.

BRITISH DESTROYER IN KOREAN WATERS



The British destroyer 'CONSORT' comes alongside to be oiled by H.M.S. 'TRIUMPH', aircraft-carrier, in Korean waters.

U.S. HELICOPTER FOR U.K. CARRIER

An American helicopter plane about to land on the deck of the British aircraft-carrier H.M.S. 'TRIUMPH', during operations in Korean waters.

POPE BLESSES THEM

The Pope appears on the balcony of the Pontifical Palace, from where he blessed the cheering crowd of Castelgandolfo inhabitants and pilgrims.

ON SUNKEN TREASURE-HUNT MISSION

The Viennese engineer and inventor, FRANZ WINDBRECHTINER, is leaving shortly for Scotland, to assist in the search for the sunken treasure of a Spanish galleon in Tobermory Bay, "owned" by the Duke of Argyll, and estimated to be valued at £30,000,000. Franz Windbrechtiner has developed an electro-search-apparatus with the rays of which he claims to be able to penetrate the mud gathered over the wreck. Photo shows: Franz Windbrechtiner with his electro-search-apparatus.

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